

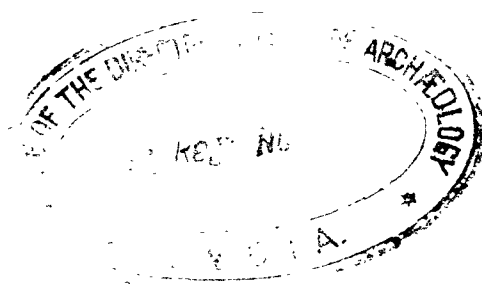
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
LIBRARY

---

ACCESSION NO. **31086**

CALL No. **312.0954/(31) C.I. (21)**











# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XIX.

COCHIN.

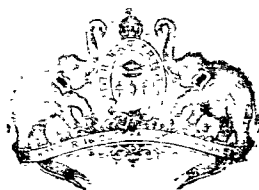
PART I.—*REPORT.*

PART II.—*IMPERIAL TABLES.*

P. GOVINDA MENON, B. A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PLATIONS COCHIN STATE.

312 215  
—  
2.5. (21)



ERNAKULAM;

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1922.

*Price Rupees Three and Annas Eight*



CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 310 06 .....

Date 17. 4. 57 .....

Call No. 312 : 0954 .....

C-1 (21)



# DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## PART I.—REPORT.

### INTRODUCTION.

PARA		PAGE
1	The Census ...	1
2	Census divisions and agency ...	1
3	House numbering and preliminary record ...	1
4	The final Census ...	2
5	First or provisional totals ...	2
6	Special gatherings ...	2
6	Demeanour of the people ...	2
8	Abstraction and tabulation ...	3
9	Cost of Census ...	3
10	Acknowledgments ...	3
11	Report ...	4

### Chapter I.—Distribution and Movement of the Population.

12	Division of the State ...	5
13	Area and population ...	5
14	Density ...	5
15	Variations in population at various Censuses ...	5
16	The condition of the decade 1911—1921 ...	6
17	Statistics of births and deaths ...	6
18	The movement of the population ...	7
19	Houses and families ...	7
20	Unoccupied houses ...	8
21	Pressure of population ...	8
22	Growth of population ...	9

### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.		
I	Density, water supply and crops ...	10
II	Distribution of the population classified according to density ...	10
III	Variation in relation to density since 1875 ...	11
IV	Variation in natural population ...	11
V	Comparison with Vital Statistics ...	11
VI	Variation by Taluks classified according to density.—(A) Actual variation (B) Proportional variation ...	12
VIII	Persons per house and houses per square mile ...	13

### Chapter II.—Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

PARA		
23	Introductory ...	14
24	Density by taluks ...	14
25	Towns and villages ...	14
26	Natural divisions ...	14
27	Distribution of population ...	15

### SUBSIDIARY TABLES

No.		
I	Distribution of the population between towns and villages ...	15
II	Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns ...	16
III	Towns classified by population... ...	16



### Chapter III.—Birth Place.

PARA					
28	Statistics of birth place ..				17
29	Types of migration ..				17
30	Immigration into Cochin ..				17
31	Emigrants from Cochin ..				17
32	Loss or gain by migration ..				18

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES

No.					
I	Immigration ..				18
II	Emigration ..				18
III	Proportional migration to and from each district...				18
IV	Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries ..				19

### Chapter IV.—Religion.

PARA					
33	Introductory ...				20
34	Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions ...				20
35	Hindus ...				20
36	Distribution of Hindus ...				20
37	Muhamadans ..				21
38	Christians ...				21
39	Christian sects ...				21
40	Accuracy in the record of Christian sects ...				21
41	Missionary propaganda and conversions ...				21
42	Jains ...				21
43	Jews ...				21
44	Animists ...				22
45	Places of worship ...				22

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	General distribution of the population by religion ..				23
II	Christians and variations ..				24
III	Religions of urban and rural population ...				24

### Chapter V.—Age.

PARA					
46	The nature of the return of age ...				25
47	The mean age ...				25
48	Age distribution by religion ...				25
49	Age statistics by caste ...				25
50	Infancy and childhood ...				25

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods ...				26
II	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911 ...				27
III	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion ...				28
IV	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes ...				29
IV A	Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain caste also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females ...				30
V	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females ...				31
V A	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females ...				31



VI	Variation in population at certain age periods	...	31
VII	Reported birth rate by sex and natural divisions	...	32
VIII	Reported death rate by sex and natural divisions	...	32
X	Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population	...	32

### Chapter VI.—Sex.

PARA.			
51	General remarks	...	33
52	Proportion of sexes by Taluks	...	33
53	Population of sexes by religion	...	33
54	Age and sex	...	33

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts	...	34
II	Number of females for 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses	...	34
III	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions	...	35
IV	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes	...	36
V	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods 1896-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1921	...	37

### Chapter VII.—Civil Condition.

PARA.			
55	Introduction	...	38
56	Reference to statistics	...	38
57	Main feature of the statistics	...	38
58	Variation by religion	...	38
59	Education and marriage	...	39

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses	...	40
II	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division	...	42
III	Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion	...	43
IV	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions	...	43
V	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes	...	44

### Chapter VIII.—Literacy.

PARA			
60	The meaning of the statistics	...	46
61	Reference to statistics	...	46
62	Extent of literacy	...	46
63	Literacy by age and sex	...	46
64	Literacy by religion	...	46
65	Literacy in English	...	47
66	Progress of education	...	47
67	Statistics of the Educational Department	...	47
68	Books and newspapers	...	47

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	Education by age, sex and religion	...	48
II	Literacy by age, sex and locality	...	48



III	Literary by language and locality...	48
IV	Number of literates by language and locality...	49
V	Progress of literacy since 1881...	49
VI	Educational institutions...	50
VII	Number of students in educational institutions according to the returns of the Education Department...	51
VIII	Main results of the educational institutions...	51
IX	Number of students in educational institutions...	51

### Chapter IX.—Language.

PARA		
69	Languages spoken...	52
70	Malayalam...	52
71	Tamil...	52
72	Other Indian languages...	52
73	Non-Indian languages...	52
74	Literary activity...	53

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.		
I	Distribution of total population by languages...	53
II	Distribution by languages of the population of each Taluk...	53

### Chapter X.—Infirmities.

PARA		
75	Accuracy of the returns...	53
76	Leper and lunatic asylums...	54
77	Number and percentage of infected...	55
78	Infirmities by district...	55
79	Infirmities by age and sex...	55
80	Infirmities by occupation...	55

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.		
I	Number of persons of 100,000 of the population at each of the last five years...	56
II	Distribution of persons of 10,000 of each sex...	57
III	Number of persons of 10,000 of each age and number of persons of 10,000 males...	58

### Chapter XI.—Caste, Tribe and Race.

PARA		
81	General...	59
82	The present condition of castes...	59
83	Comparison of castes...	59

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.		
I	Castes classified according to their traditional occupations...	61
II	Valuation of castes since 1881...	62
	Glossary of caste names and castes...	64

### Chapter XII.—Occupation.

PARA		
84	Introduction...	68
85	Reference to the census...	68
86	Division of occupations...	68
87	Strength of each class of occupation...	68
88	Occupation of males...	68
89	Agricultural population...	68
90	Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists...	69
91	Industrial population...	69



92	Transport	...	...	...	69
93	Trade...	...	...	...	69
94	Public administration and liberal arts	...	...	...	70
95	Miscellaneous occupations	...	...	...	70
96	Reference to Imperial Table XIX	...	...	...	70
97	Occupation by religion and caste	...	...	...	70
98	Procurers and prostitutes	...	...	...	71
99	Deviations from traditional and hereditary occupations	...	...	...	71
100	Special Industrial Census	...	...	...	71

### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

#### PART A.—Occupation—General.

No.				
I	General distribution by occupation	...	...	72
II	Distribution by occupation in natural divisions	...	...	74
III	Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts	...	...	74
IV	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation)	...	...	75
V	Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation)	...	...	76
VI	Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups	...	...	77
VII	Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901	...	...	80
VII	Occupation of selected castes	...	...	85
IX	Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post office, and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March 1911	...	...	89

#### PART B.—Industries.

No.				
I	Distribution of Industries and persons employed	...	...	91
II	Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911	...	...	93
III	Organisation of establishments	...	...	94
IV	Places of origin of skilled employees	...	...	95
V	Places of origin of unskilled labour	...	...	97
VI	Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments	...	...	97
VII	Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries	...	...	97
VIII	Distribution of power	...	...	98

### PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

No.				
I	Area, houses and population	...	...	iii
II	Variation in population since 1875	...	...	v
III	Towns and villages classified by population	...	...	vii
IV	Towns classified by population with variation since 1875	...	...	ix
V	Towns arranged territorially with population by religion	...	...	xi
VI	Religion	...	...	xiii
VII	All religions—Age, sex and civil condition	...	...	xv
VIII	Education by religion and age	...	...	xxiii
IX	Education by selected castes, tribes or races	...	...	xxvii
X	Language	...	...	xxvi
XI	Birth place	...	...	xxiii
XII	PART I—Infirmities by age	...	...	xxxvii
	PART II—Infirmities distributed by Taluks	...	...	xxxviii
XII-A	Infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races	...	...	xxxix
XIII	Caste, tribe, race or nationality	...	...	xli
XIV	Civil condition by age for selected castes...	...	...	xlvi
XV	Christians by sect and race	...	...	li
XVI	Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age	...	...	liii



XVII	Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table	...	lv
XVIII	Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only	...	lxv
XX	Distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations	...	lxxi
XXI	Occupation by caste, tribe or race. Part A—General of selected castes, tribes or races	...	lxxxi
XXII	Industrial statistics		
	PART I—Provincial summary	...	xcii
	II—Distribution by Districts	...	xcvii
	III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	...	c
	IV—Caste or race and birth place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	...	ci
	V—Caste or race and birth place of unskilled laborers classified according to the industry in which they are working	...	cxiii
	VI—Details of power employed (1) For establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.	...	cix
	VII—Number of looms in use in textile establishments	...	xc

## MAPS.

- No.
1. Map of the Cochin State
  2. Map to show the density of population per square mile by Taluks.
  3. Map showing variation in density of the population per square mile by Taluks between 1911 and 1921.
  4. Map to show the variation in population between 1911 and 1921.
  5. Map to show the proportion of the sexes in various Taluks.
  6. Map to compare the literacy among males and females in various Taluks.
  7. Map to compare the literacy in English among males and females in various Taluks.
  8. Map to compare the literacy in English among males and females in the literate population in various Taluks.

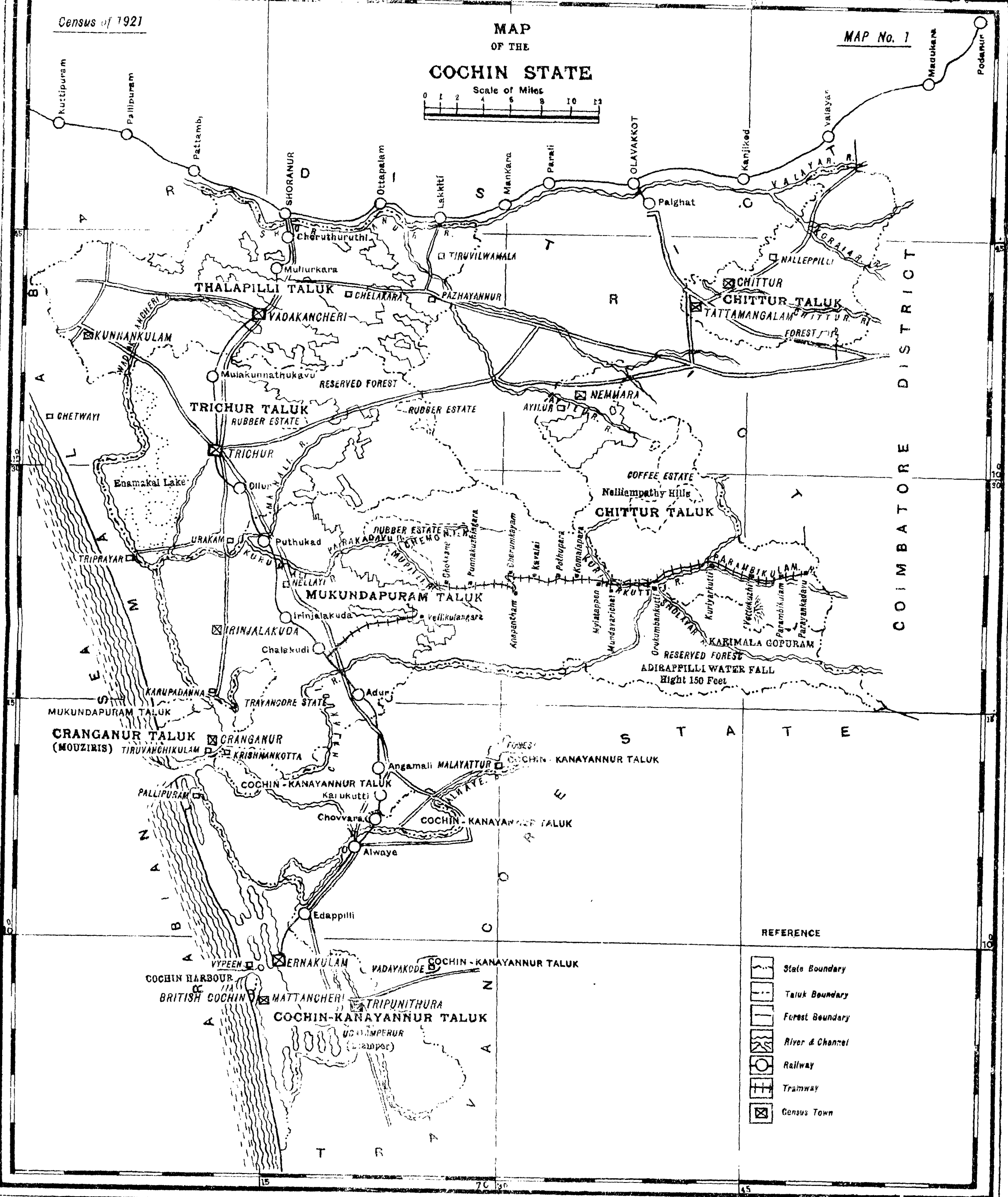
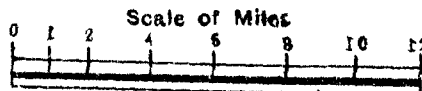
## DIAGRAMS.

- No.
1. The urban and rural population in the State and in each Taluk.
  2. The urban and rural male population in the State and in each Taluk.
  3. The urban and rural female population in the State and in each Taluk.
  4. The population of the State at each of the last six Censuses.
  5. The population of each Taluk at each of the last six Censuses.
  6. The population of the State by religion and sex.
  7. The Hindu, Musalman and Christian population in each Taluk by sex.
  8. The number of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are unmarried, married and widowed at certain age periods.
  9. The number of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are illiterate, efficient and literate in English at certain age periods.
  10. The number in every 1000 of the castes in Table IX who are literate and the number of those who are literate in English.
  11. Males and females of each Taluk who are insane.
  12. Do do do de-mutes.
  13. Do do do blind.
  14. Do do do lepers.
  15. The strength of larger castes, tribes and races.
  16. For each of the selected castes (a) the number of females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed and (b) the number of females of all ages who are widows.
  17. The number of persons supported by each order of occupation of the population.
  18. The total number of persons of actual workers in each order of occupation.
  19. The number of female actual workers in each order of occupation.



# MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

MAP No. 1



## REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- River & Channel
- Railway
- Tramway
- Census Town





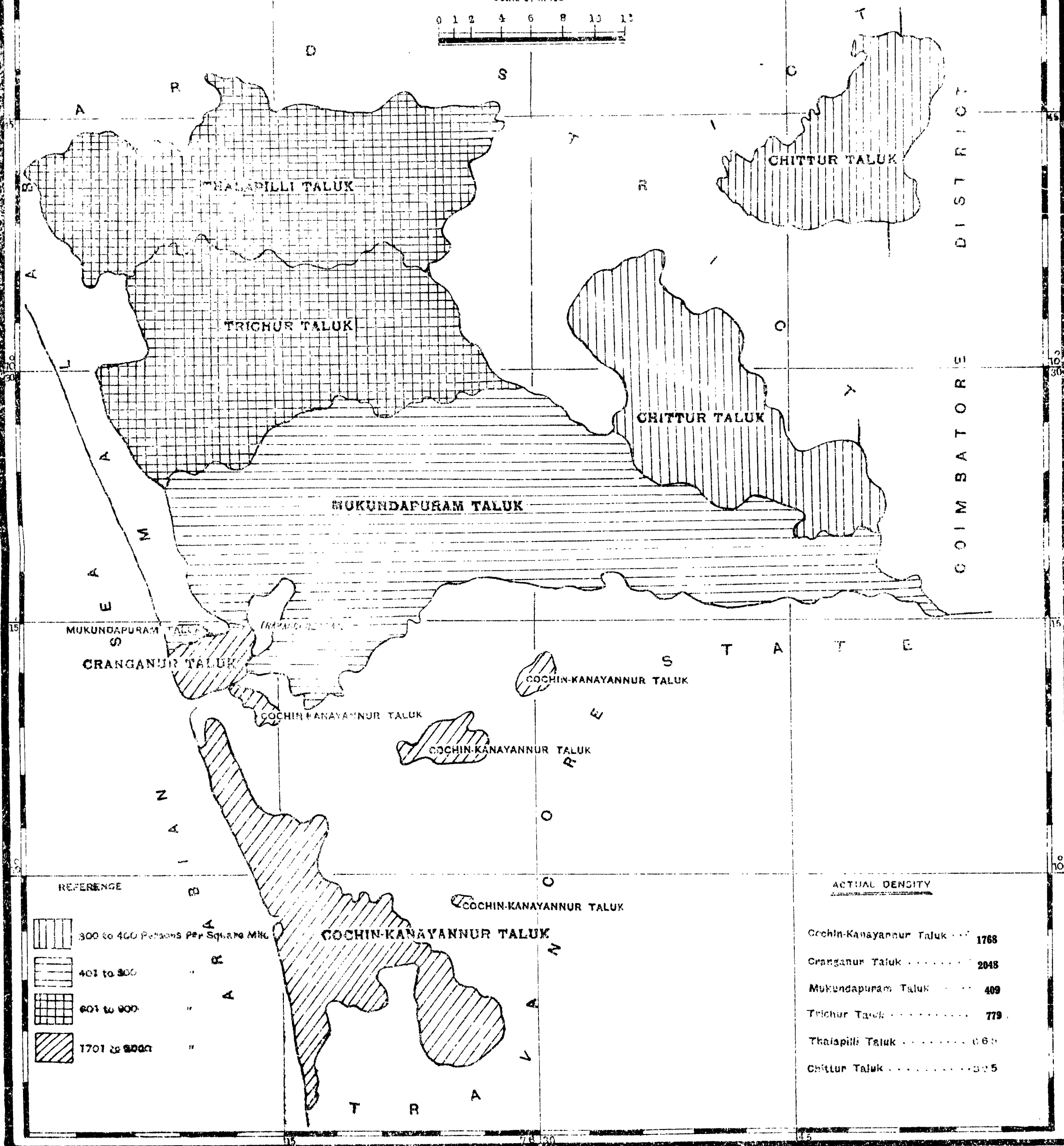


## MAP

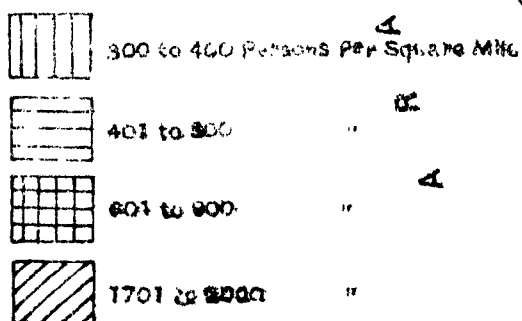
TO SHOW THE DENSITY OF POPULATION  
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUKS

## COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



## REFERENCE



## ACTUAL DENSITY

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	1768
Cranganur Taluk	2048
Mukundapuram Taluk	409
Trichur Taluk	779
Thalappilli Taluk	665
Chittur Taluk	325

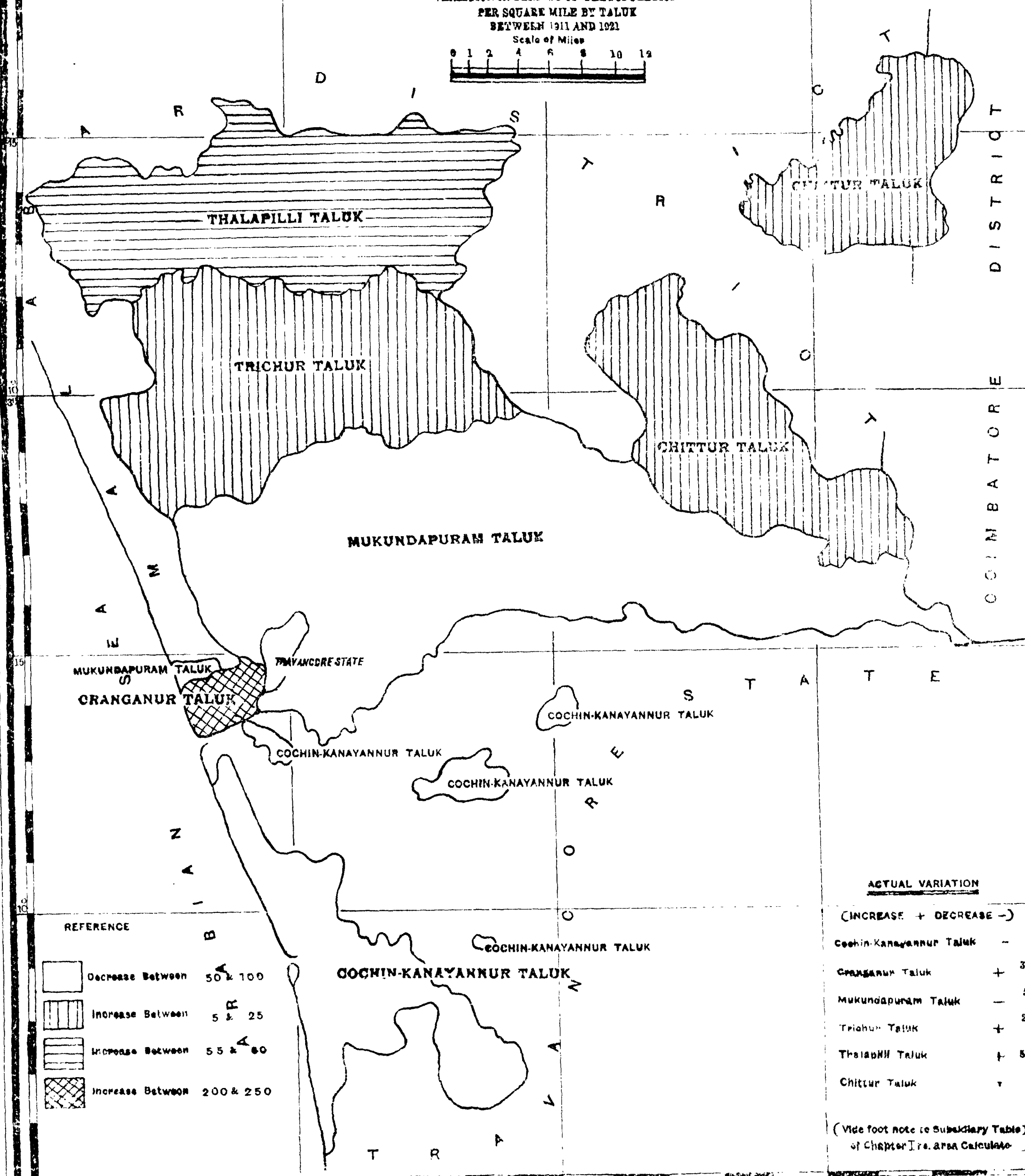
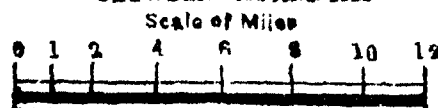






# MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

SHOWING  
VARIATION IN DENSITY OF THE POPULATION  
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUK  
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921





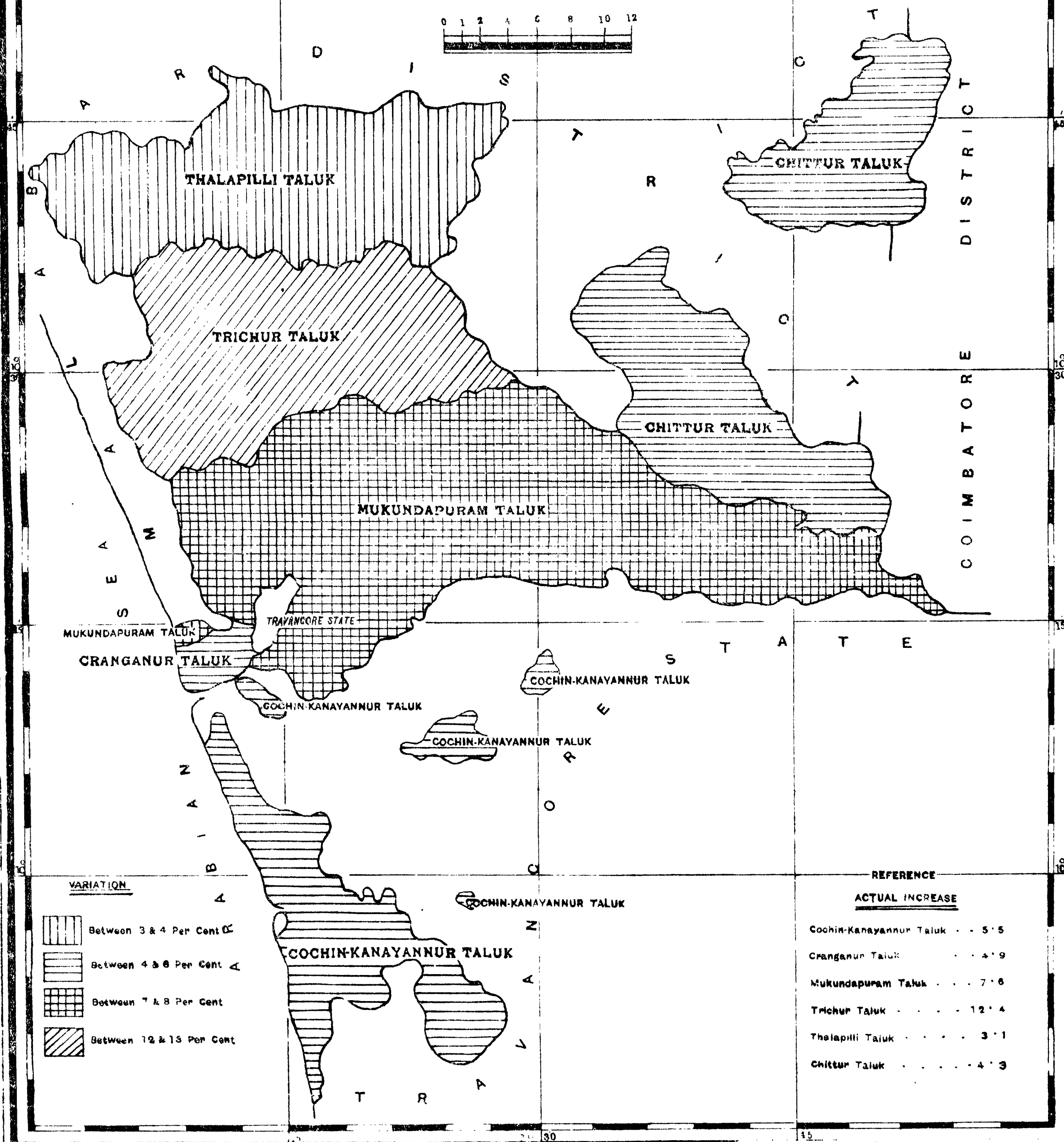
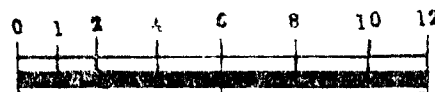




TO SHOW THE VARIATION IN POPULATION  
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

## COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



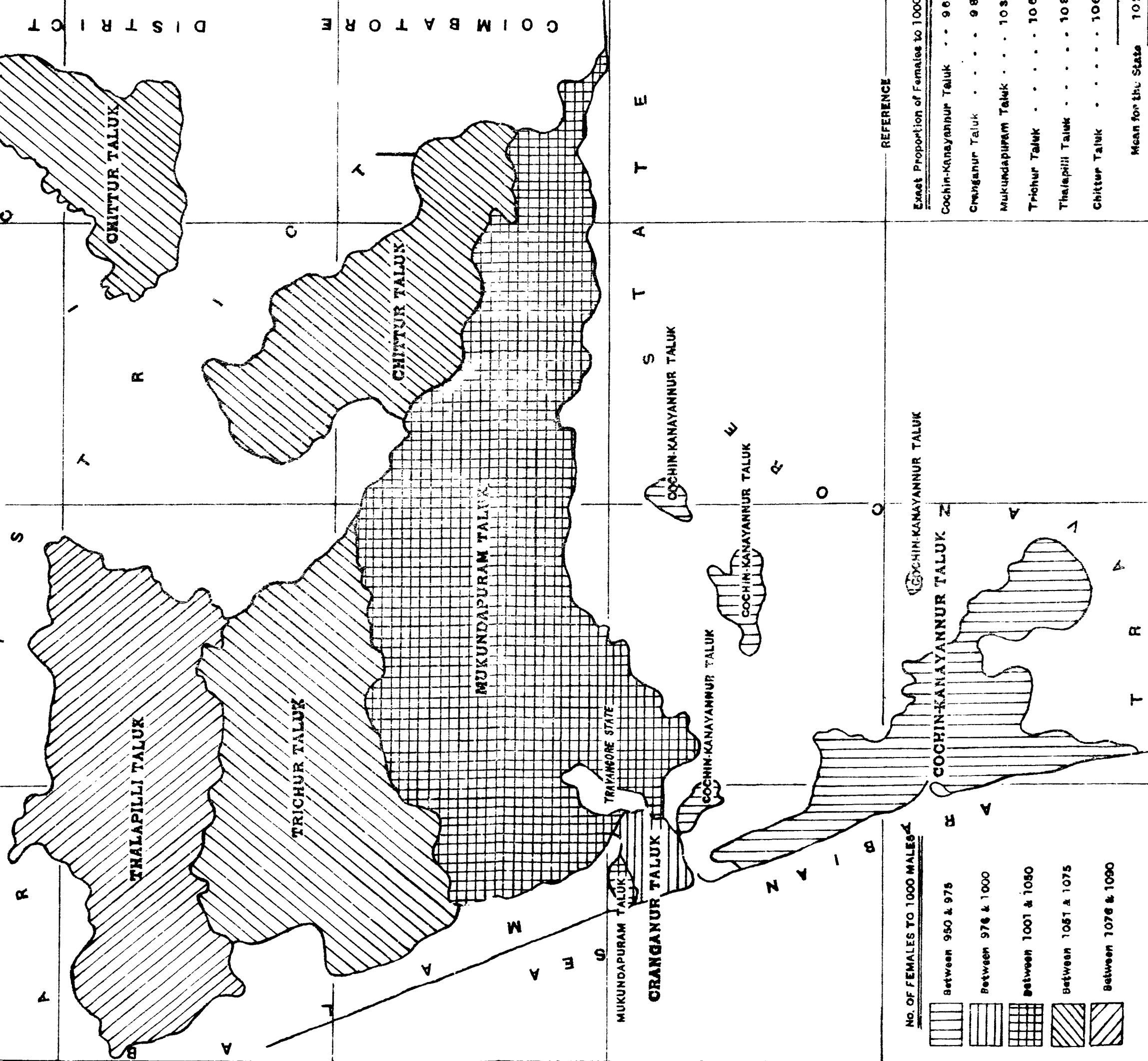




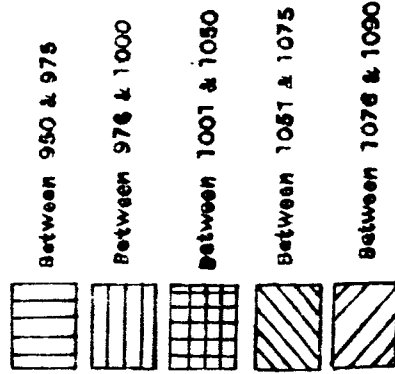


MAP  
TO SHOW THE PROPORTION OF THE  
SEXES IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS  
COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



NO. OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES



REFERENCE

Exact Proportion of Females to 1000 Males	
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	960
Cranganur Taluk	982
Mukundapuram Taluk	1036
Trichur Taluk	1061
Thalappilli Taluk	1082
Chittur Taluk	1068
Mean for the State	1027







Census of 1921

MAP No. 6

## MAP

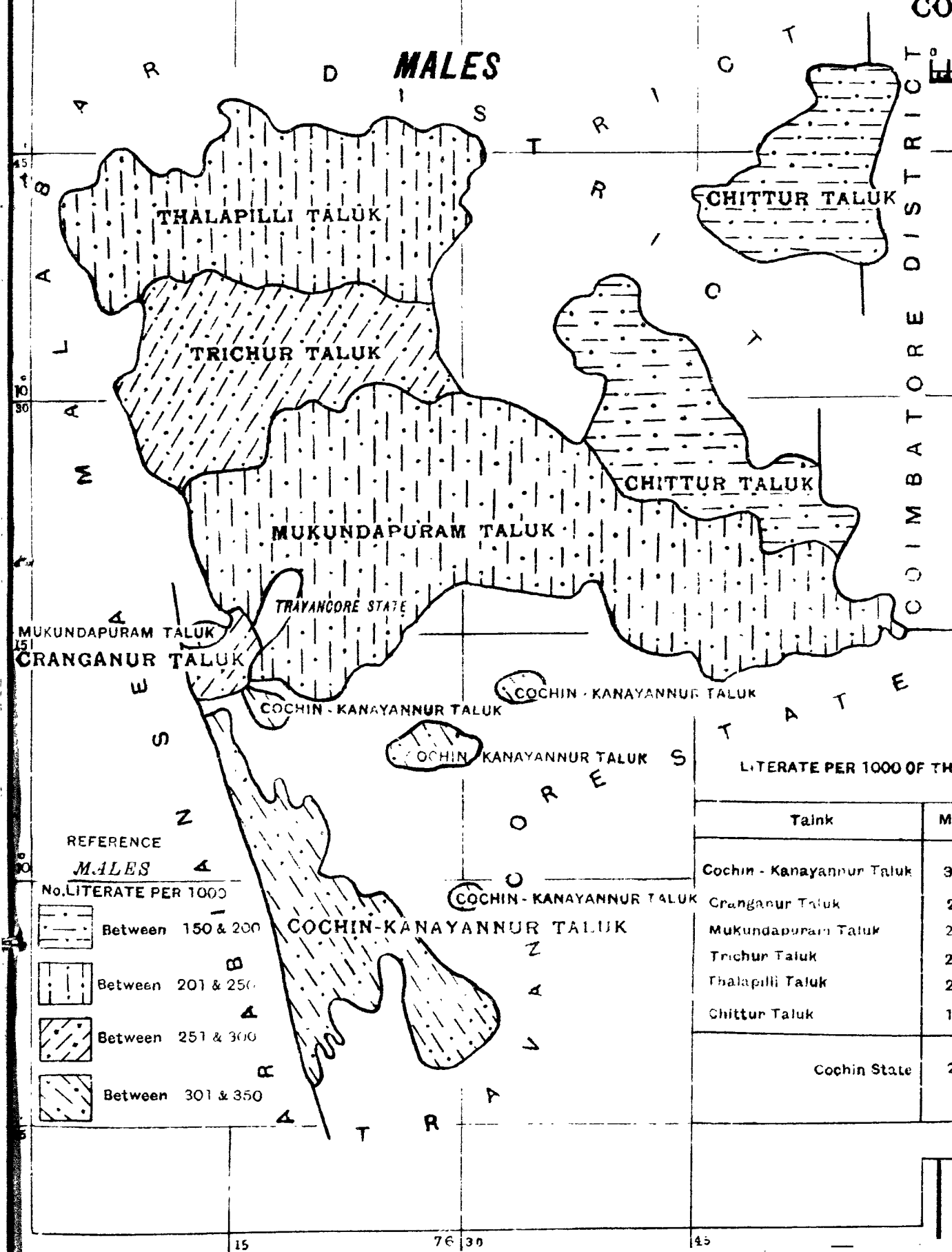
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES  
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

## COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



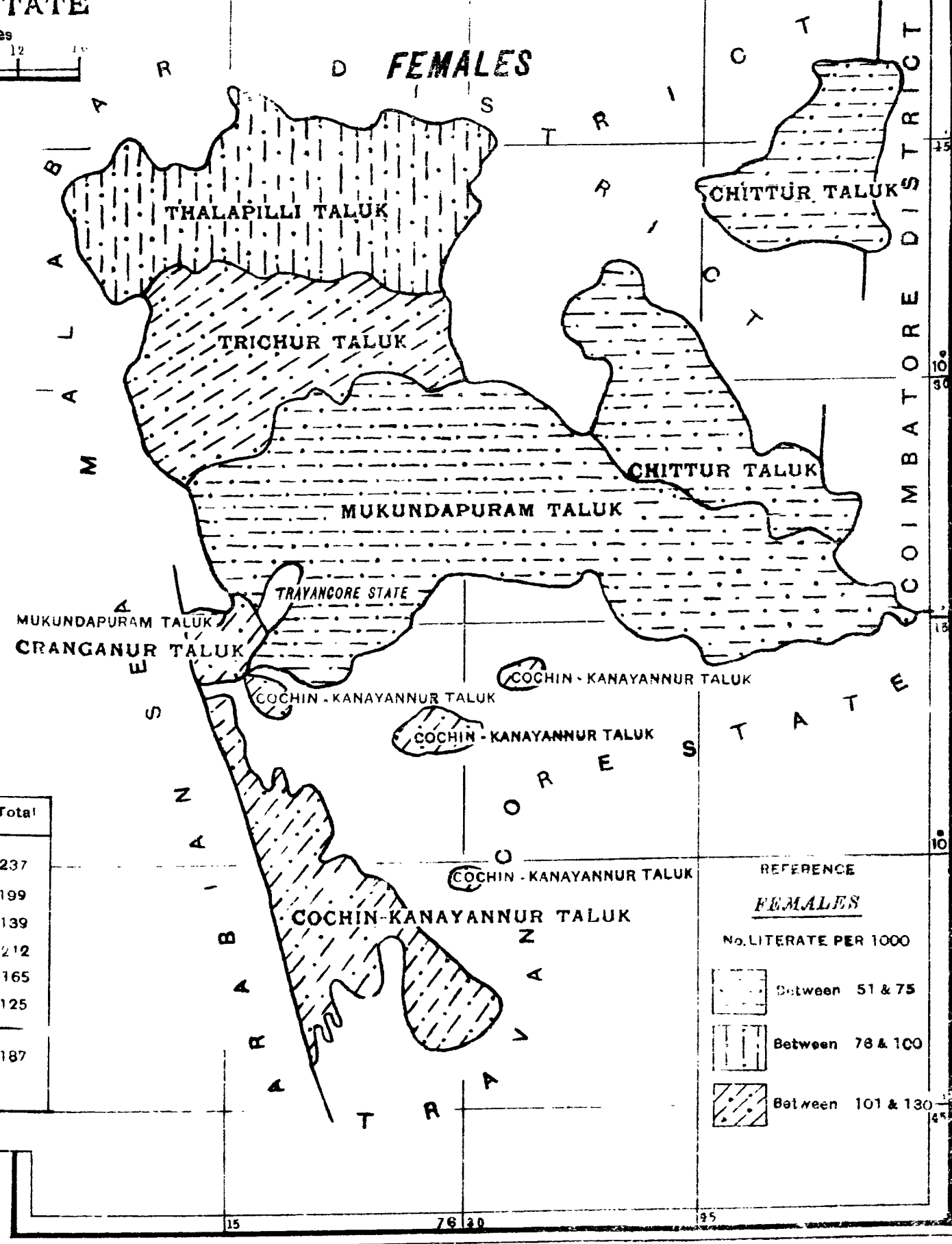
## MALES



LITERATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin - Kanayannur Taluk	346	127	237
Cranganur Taluk	293	104	199
Mukundapuram Taluk	210	67	139
Trichur Taluk	297	127	212
Thalapilli Taluk	242	88	165
Chittur Taluk	193	57	125
Cochin State	274	99	187

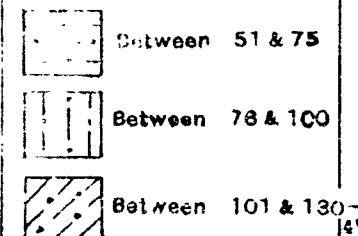
## FEMALES



REFERENCE

FEMALES

No. LITERATE PER 1000









Census of 1921

MAP No. 7

# MAP

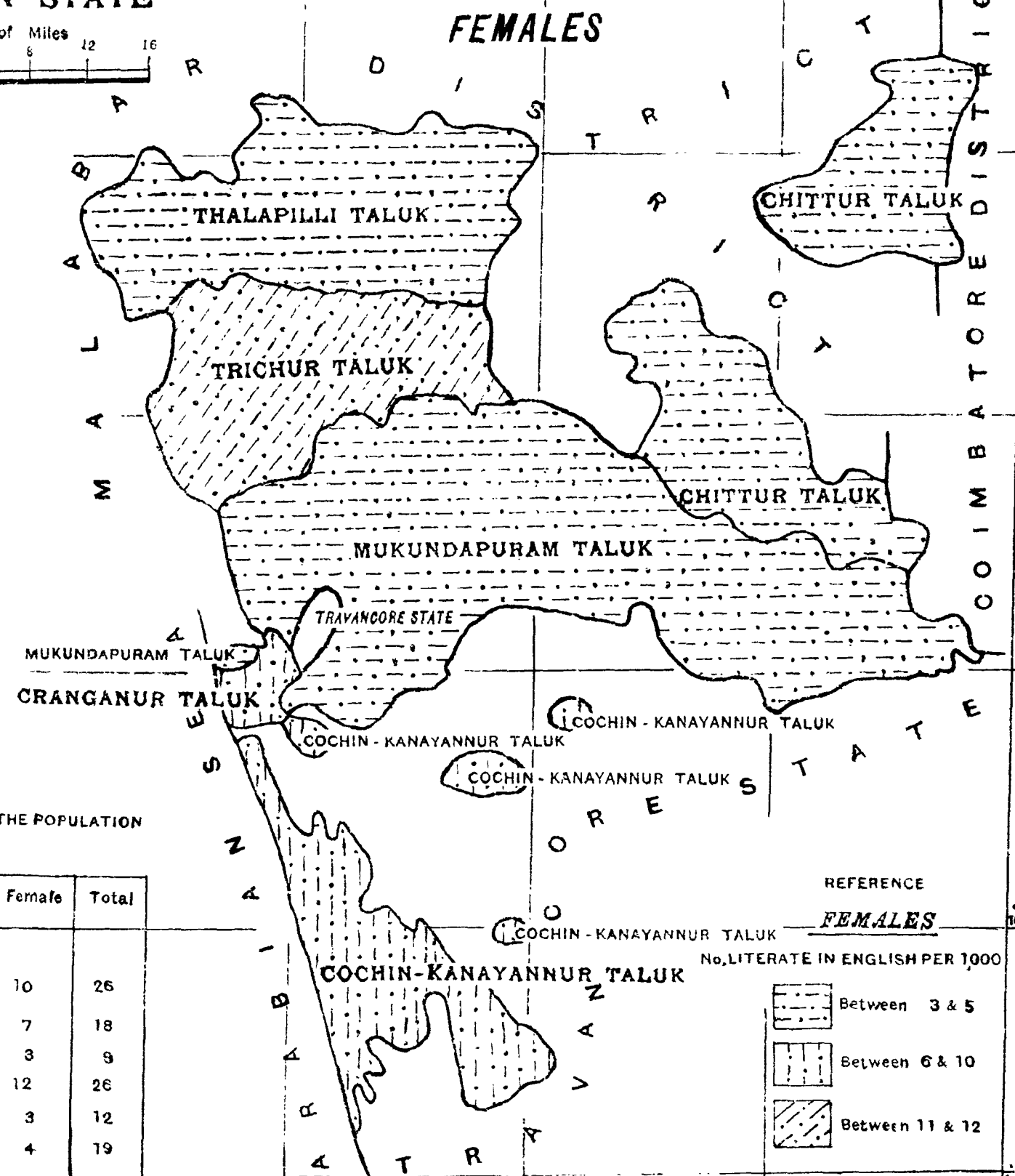
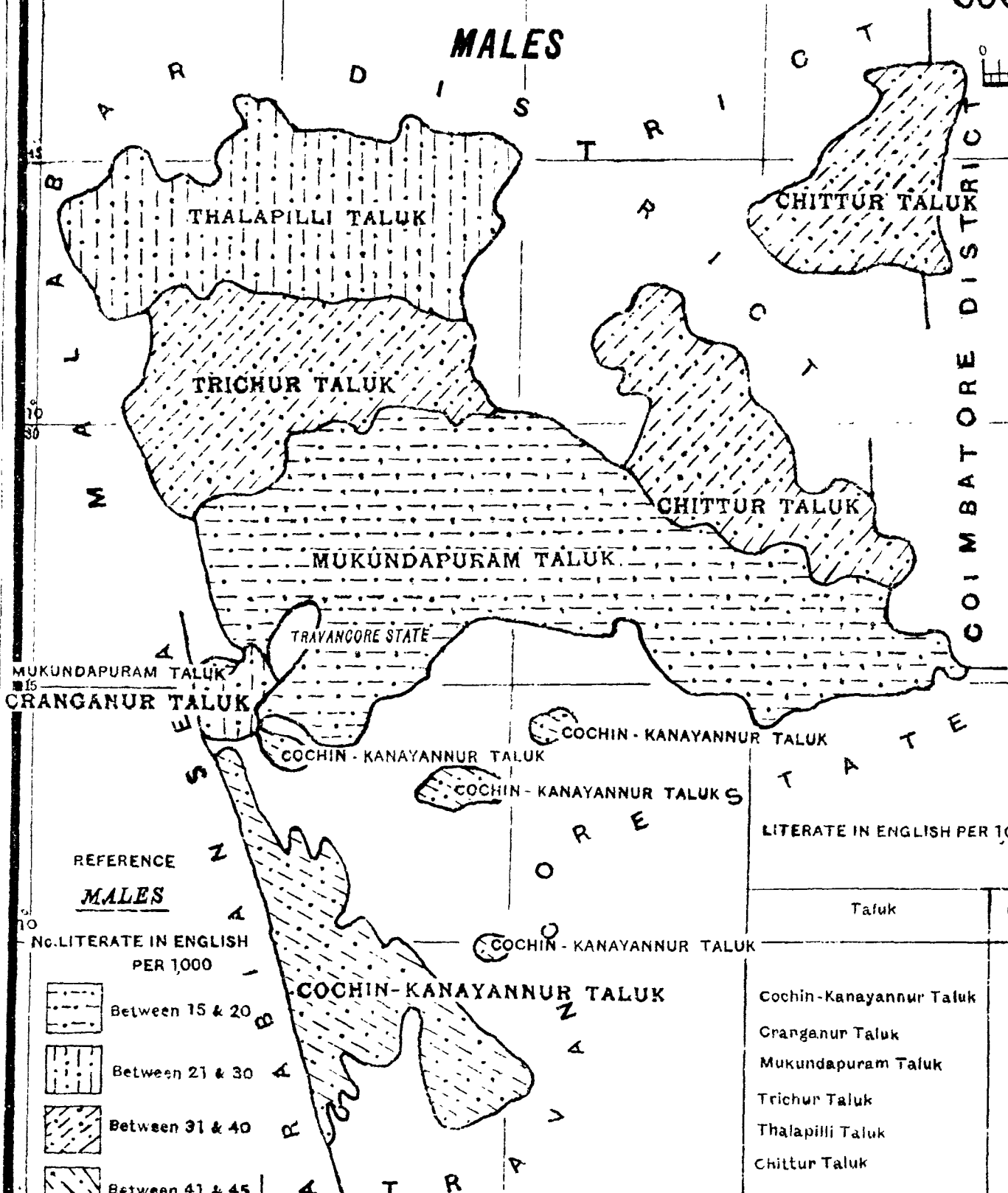
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES  
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

## COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles  
0 2 4 8 12 16

### MALES

### FEMALES

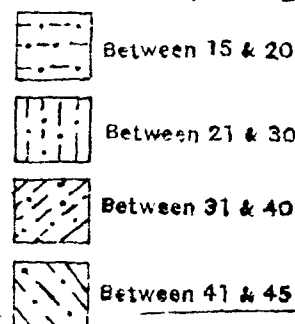


LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	41	10	26
Cranganur Taluk	28	7	18
Mukundapuram Taluk	15	3	9
Trichur Taluk	40	12	26
Thalapilli Taluk	21	3	12
Chittur Taluk	34	4	19
Cochin State	19	7	19

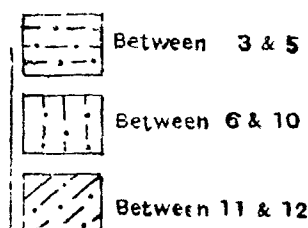
#### REFERENCE MALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH  
PER 1000



#### REFERENCE FEMALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000









Census of 1921

MAP No. 8

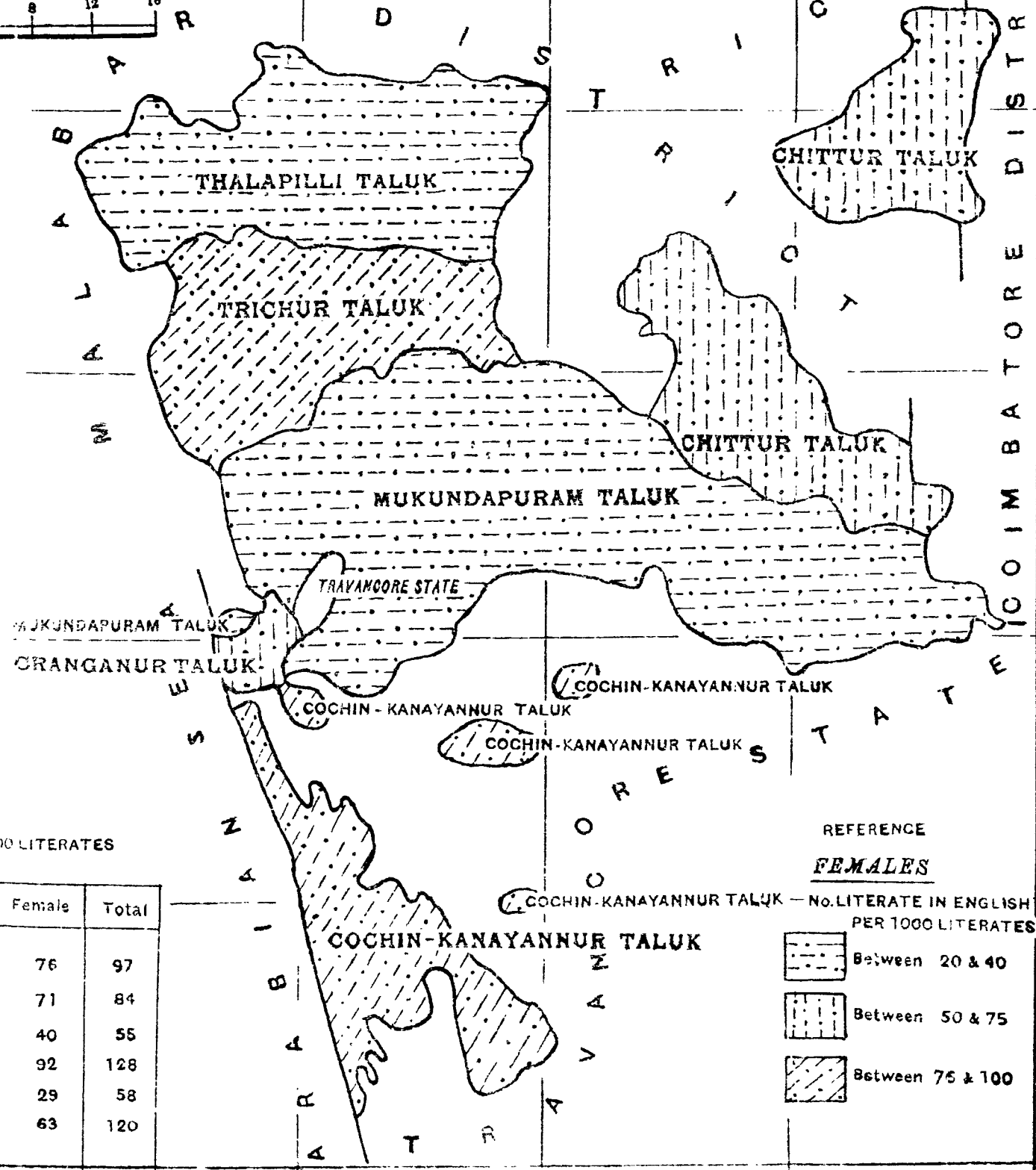
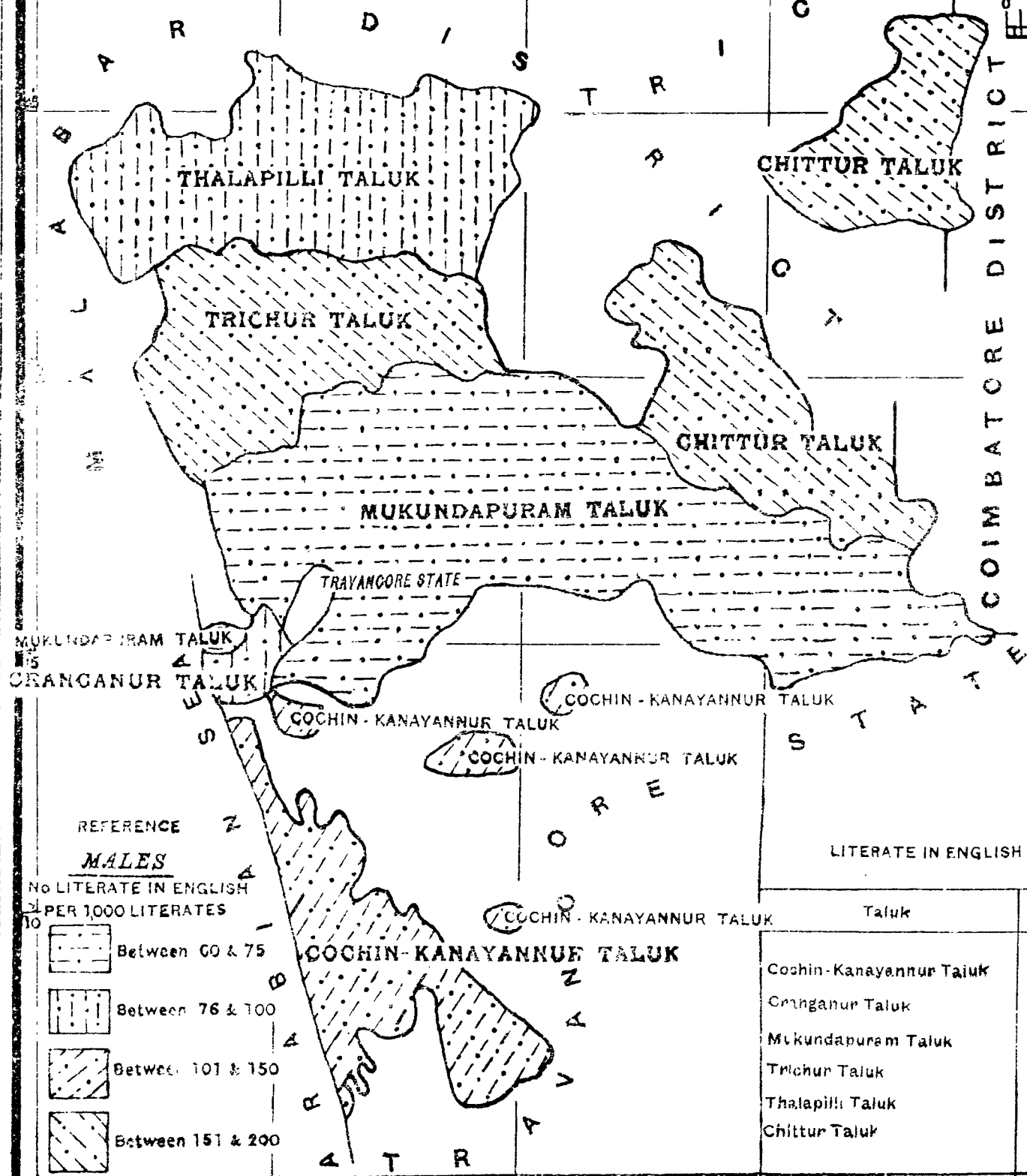
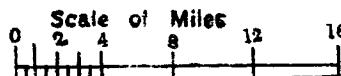
MAP

TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES  
IN THE LITERATE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

MALES

COCHIN STATE

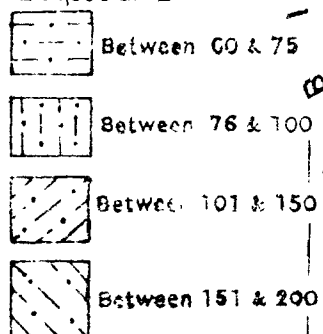
FEMALES



REFERENCE

MALES

No LITERATE IN ENGLISH  
PER 1000 LITERATES



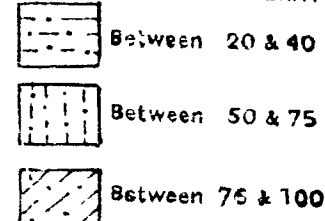
LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 LITERATES

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	118	76	97
Oranganur Taluk	96	71	84
Mukundapuram Taluk	69	40	55
Trichur Taluk	163	92	128
Thalapilli Taluk	86	29	58
Chittur Taluk	176	63	120
Cochin State	112	66	88

REFERENCE

FEMALES

No LITERATE IN ENGLISH  
PER 1000 LITERATES









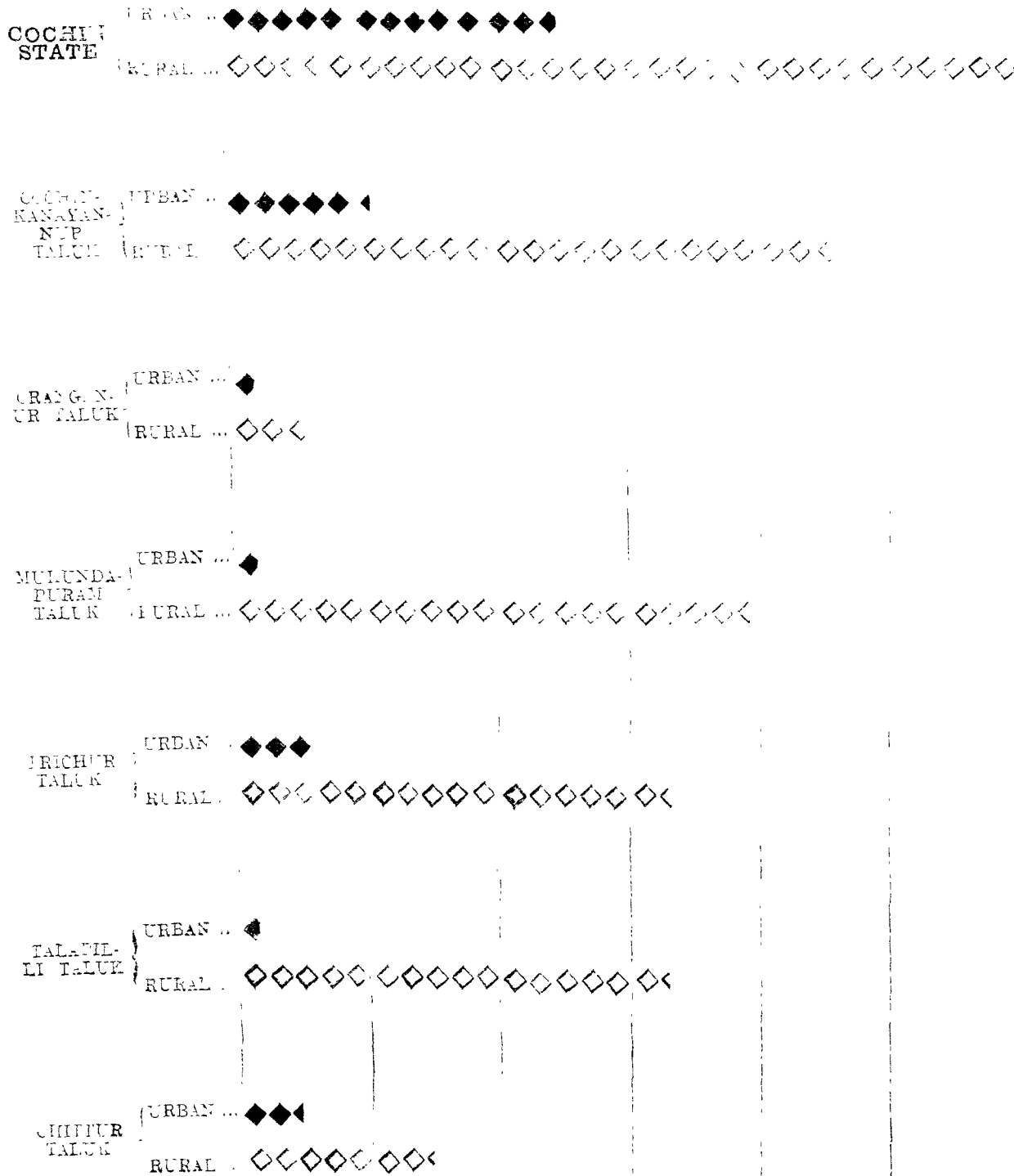




DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Urban population. ◆◆◆





















































NOTE.—For further particulars see Chapter I and Imperial Table



No. I.

IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population.     
each diamond represents 10,000 persons.

375,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000	850,000	Actual figures
                                              											127,141
											851,929
											52,617
											226,767
											5,805
											29,003
											9,457
											199,256
											27,897
											162,916
											8,517
											161,637
											22,648
											72,360

I and Diagrams II and III.





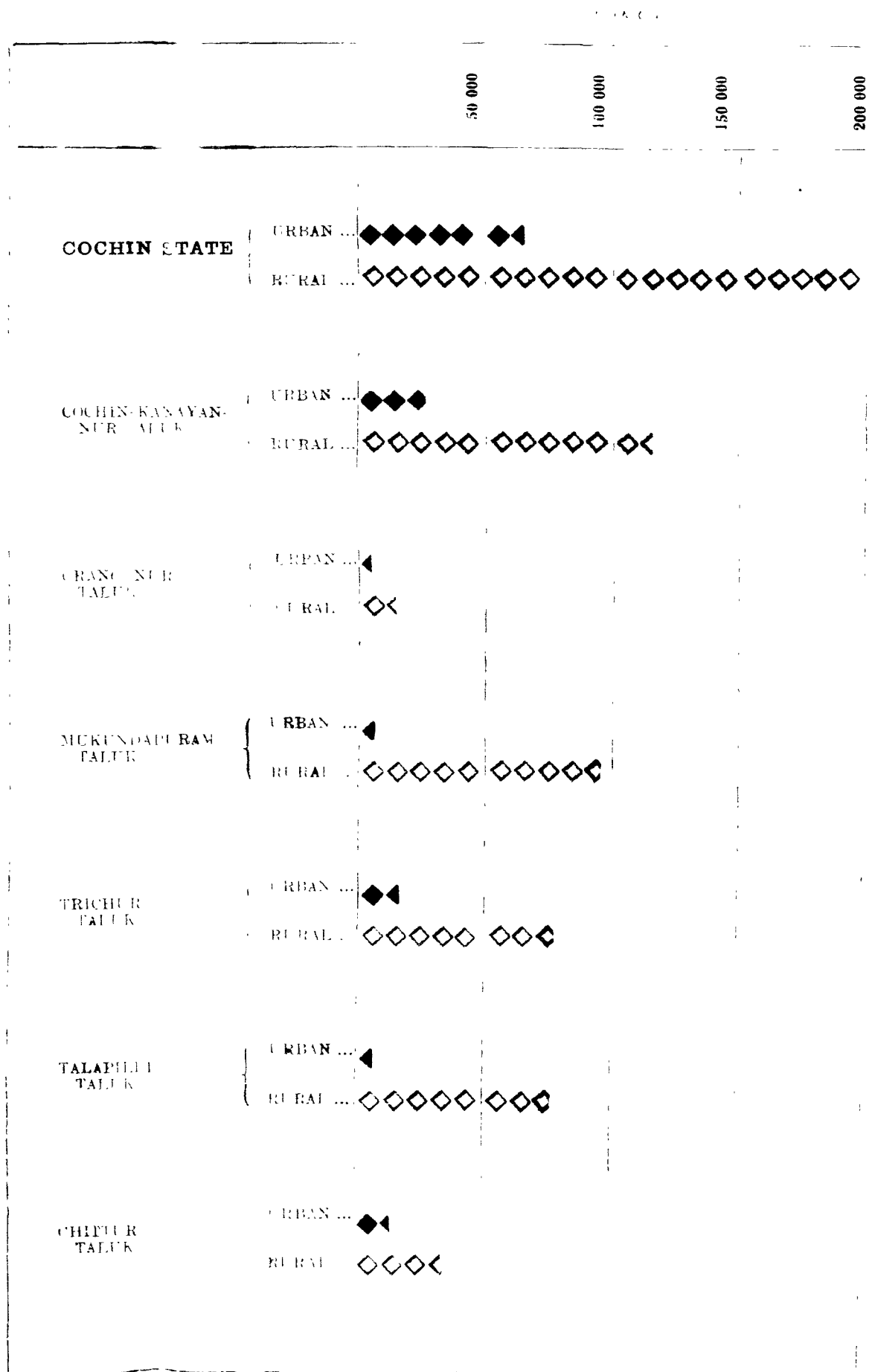






DIAGRAM  
SHOWING THE ...

Urban population






Note.—

























No. II.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population   

*expressed in 10,000 units*

250 000	300 000	350 000	400 000	450 000	Actual figures
					64 379
    	     	     	    		418,580
					27,977
					114,561
					2,930
					14 628
					4,644
					97,856
					13,795
					78,904
					4,126
					77,584
					10,839
					35,147










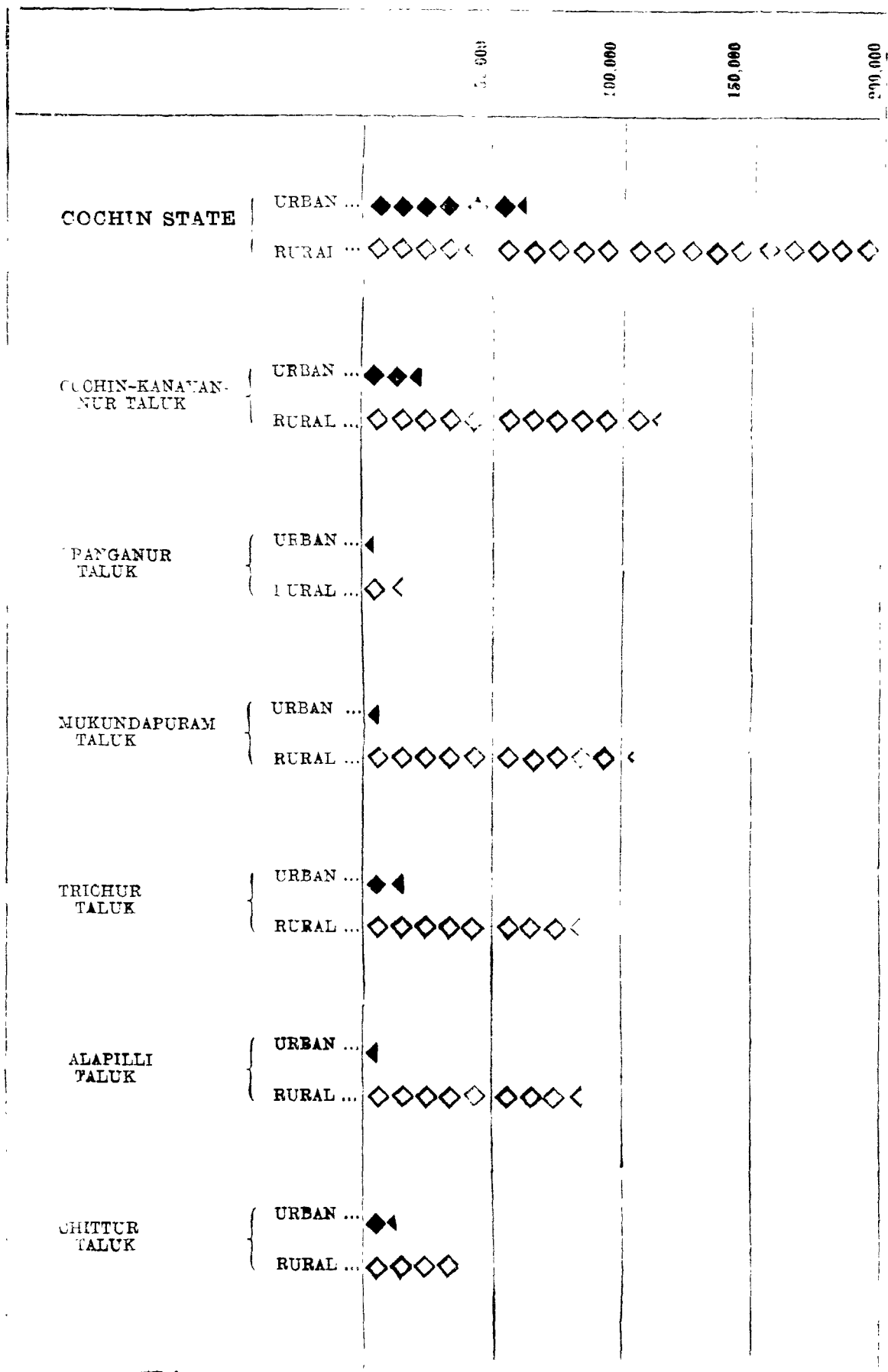




**DIAGRAM**  
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL FEMALE

Urban population   

*Each button*





No. III.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population  $\diamond\diamond\diamond$

*represents 10,000 females.*

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					62,762
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	435,353
					24,620
					112,206
					2,875
					14,375
					4,815
					101,400
					14,114
					84,112
					4,391
					51,053
					11,949
					37,213







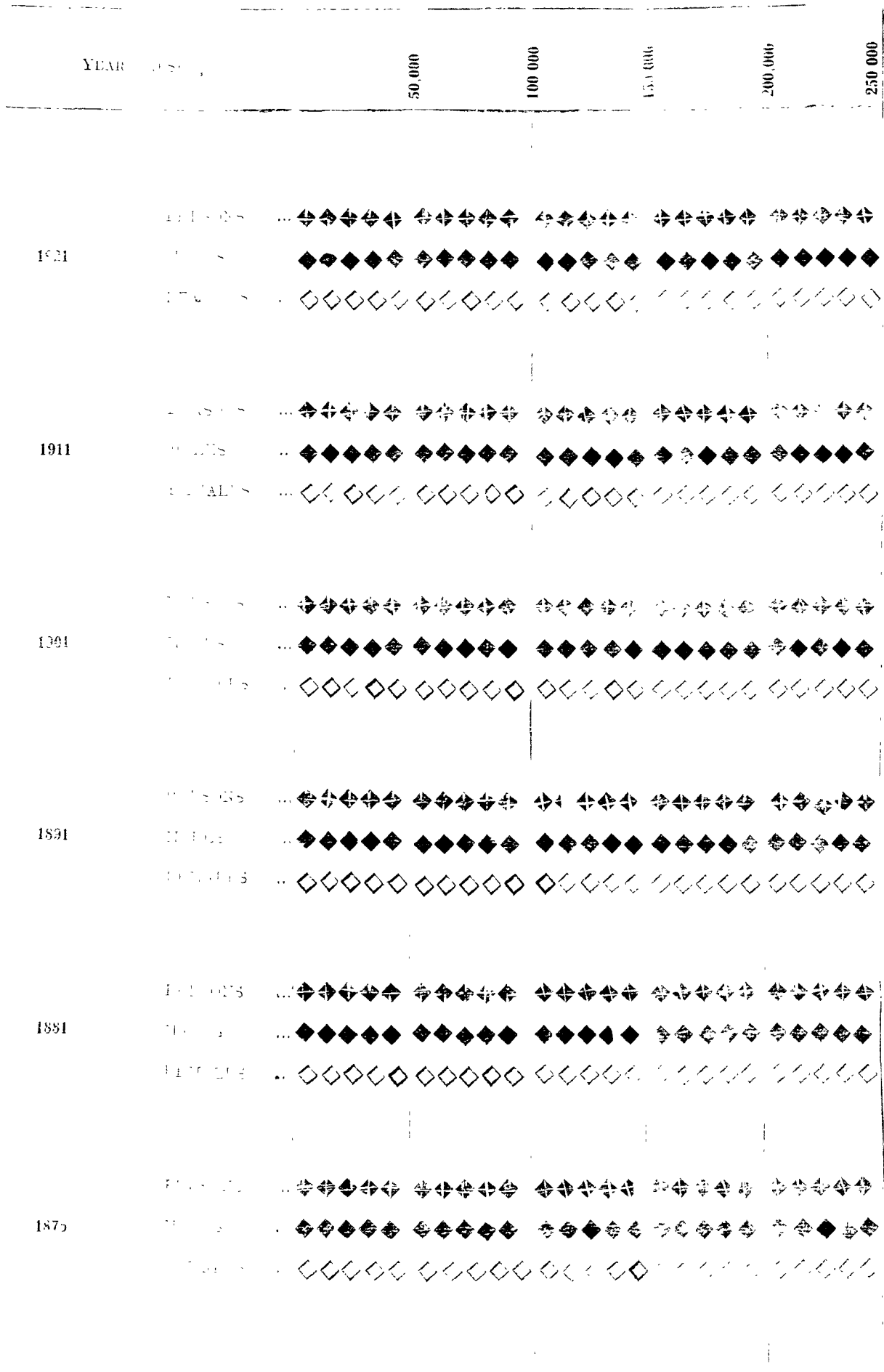




# DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

years.



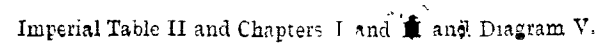
NOTE:—For further particulars see



six Censuses of 1921 1911, 1901 1851 1881 and 1875.

Persons—◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇.

representing 10.10% per cent













Showing the population of each Taluk

TALUK AND YEAR		PESONS				
		50 000	100 000	150 000	200 000	250 000
COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK ...	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
CRANGANUR TALUK ...	1921	◆◆◆◆				
	1911	◆◆◆◆				
	1901	◆◆◆				
	1891	◆◆◆				
	1881	◆◆◆				
	1875	◆◆◆				
MUKUNDA PURAM TALUK ...	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆		
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆		

NOTE.—For further particulars see



No. v

at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Each button represents to 10,000 persons.

		MALES					FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures	
◆◆◆◆	279,384	◆◆									











Showing the population of each Taluk

TALUK AND YEAR		PERSONS				
		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
TRICHUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
PALAPILLY TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
CHITPUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆

NOTE.—For further particulars see



at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

London and

MALES					FEMALES					
300 000	Actual figures	50 000	100 000	150 000	200 000	Actual figures	50 000	100 000	150 000	Actual figures
190 817	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				92 537	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				98 226
169 756	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				77 719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				83 236
145 104	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				71 547	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				75 457
128 957	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				67 719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				64 977
104 695	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				51 763	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				52 929
101 742	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50 450	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				51 312
170 151	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				81 719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				88 445
165 114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50 123	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				84 988
151 515	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				75 866	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				77 429
153 894	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				65 719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				68 175
115 114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				53 528	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				56 585
110 465	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				55 075	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				55 392
95 238	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				16 046	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				49 162
91 289	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				44 675	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				47 214
89 549	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				45 603	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				45 945
78 785	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				38 450	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				40 555
67 702	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				55 079	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				54 652
65 952	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				52 627	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇				55 525









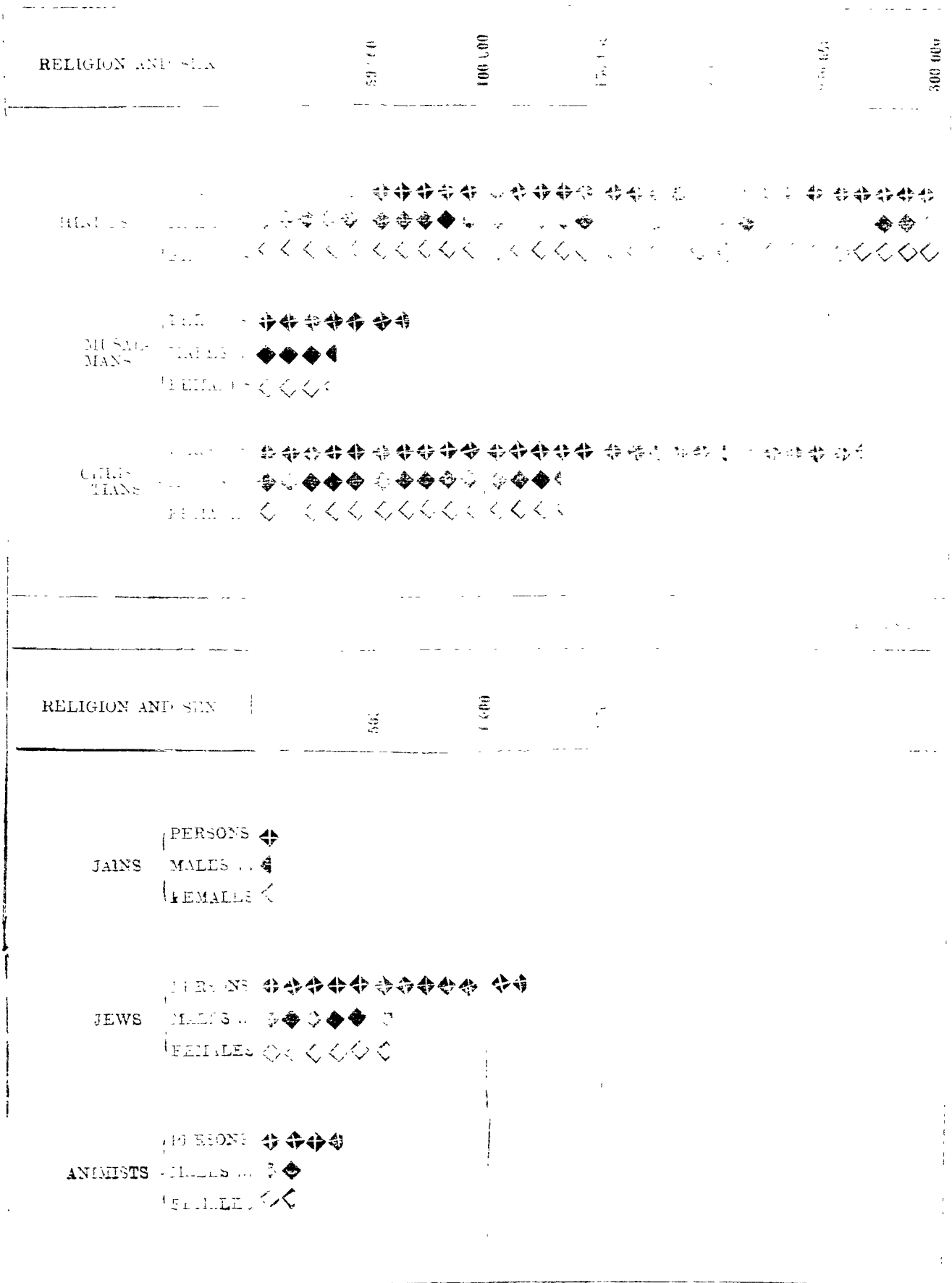


DIAGRAM

SHOW

OF THE

◆◆◆◆◆



NOTE -- For further information see Table VI

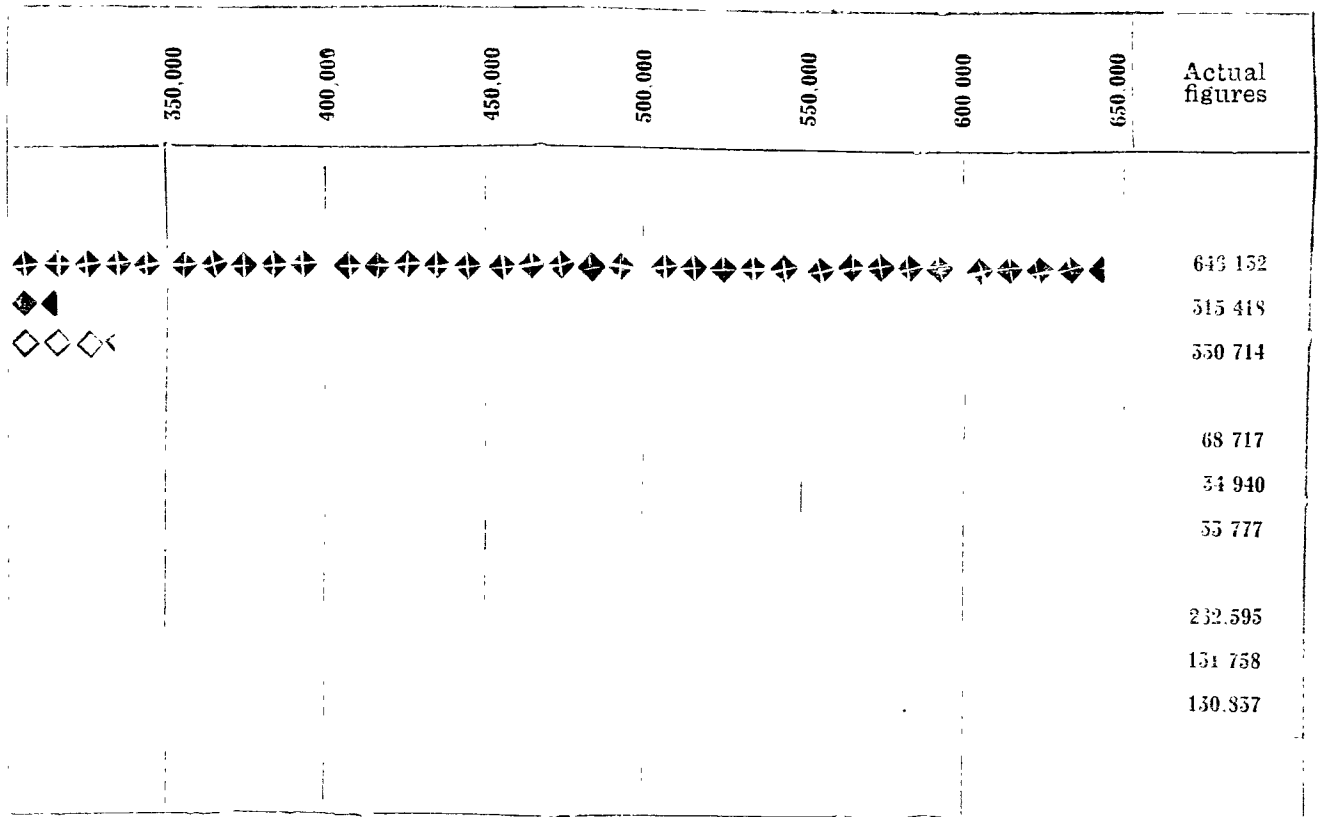


No. VI.

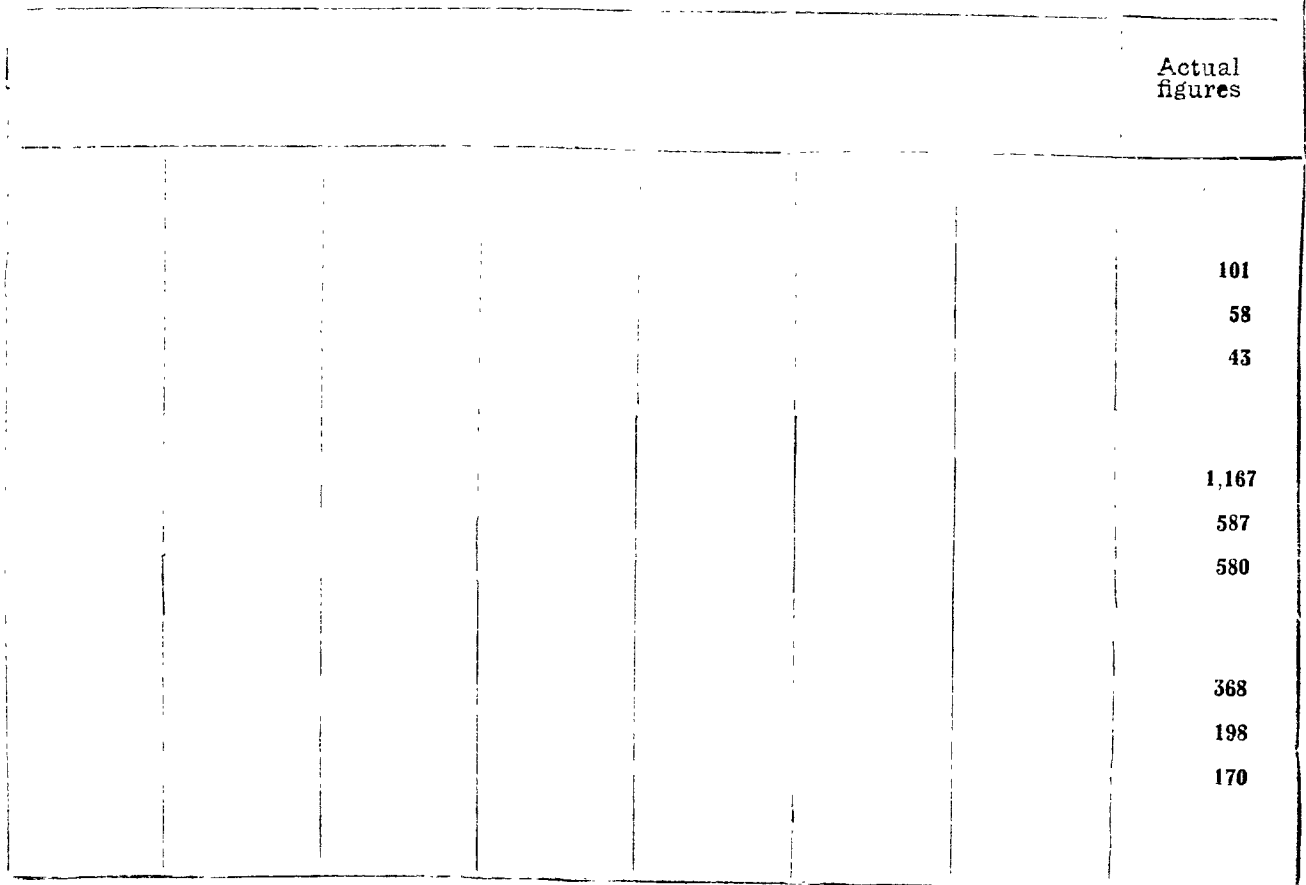
## STATE BY RELIGION AND SEX.

Females—

What button represents 10000 per cent?



Each button represents 100 persons.)



and Chapter IV and Diagram VII.







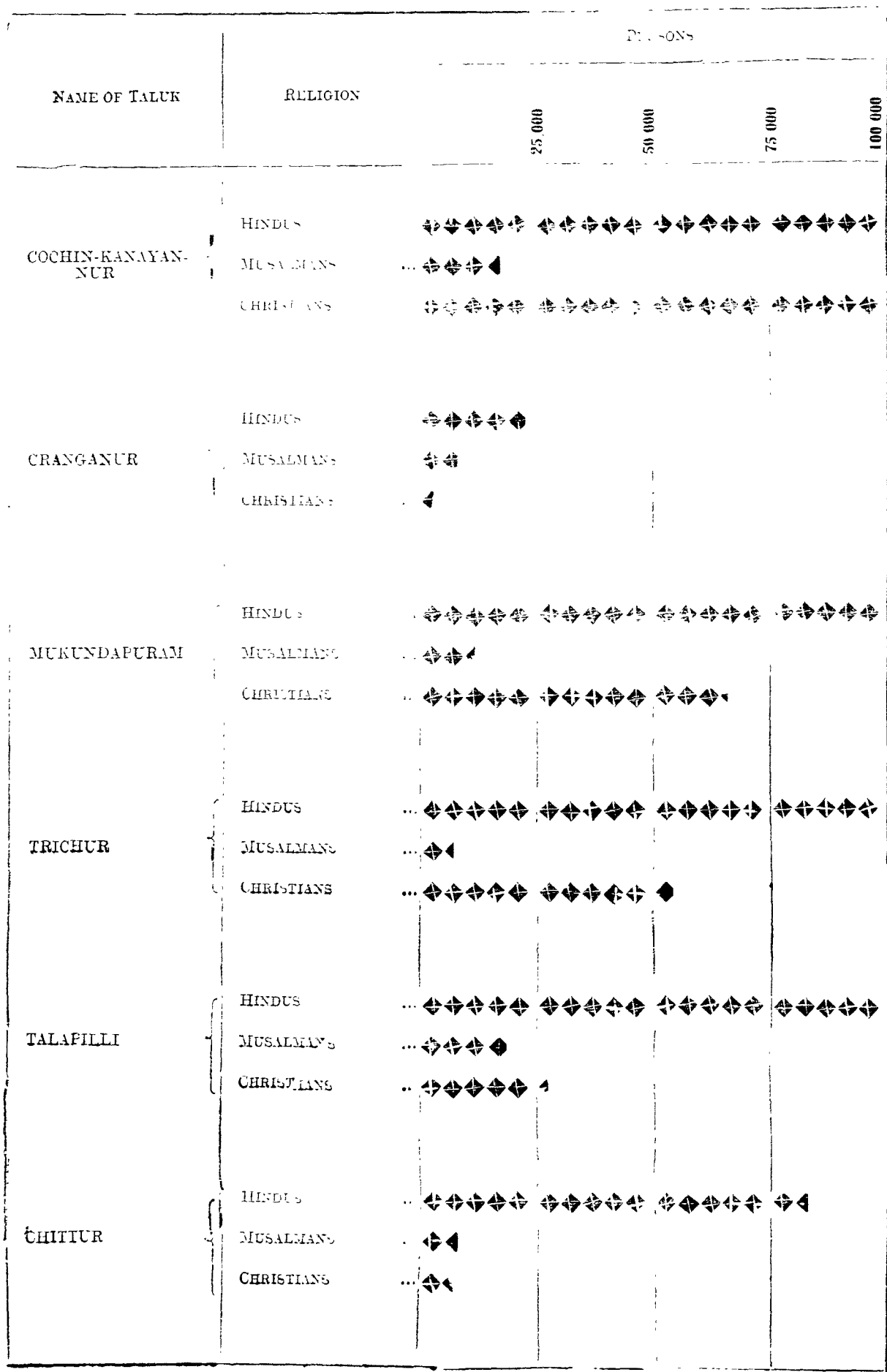




# DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindu, Musalman and Christian

Population



NOTE:—For further particulars see



population in each Taluk by sex.

represents 3,000 tons of

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.





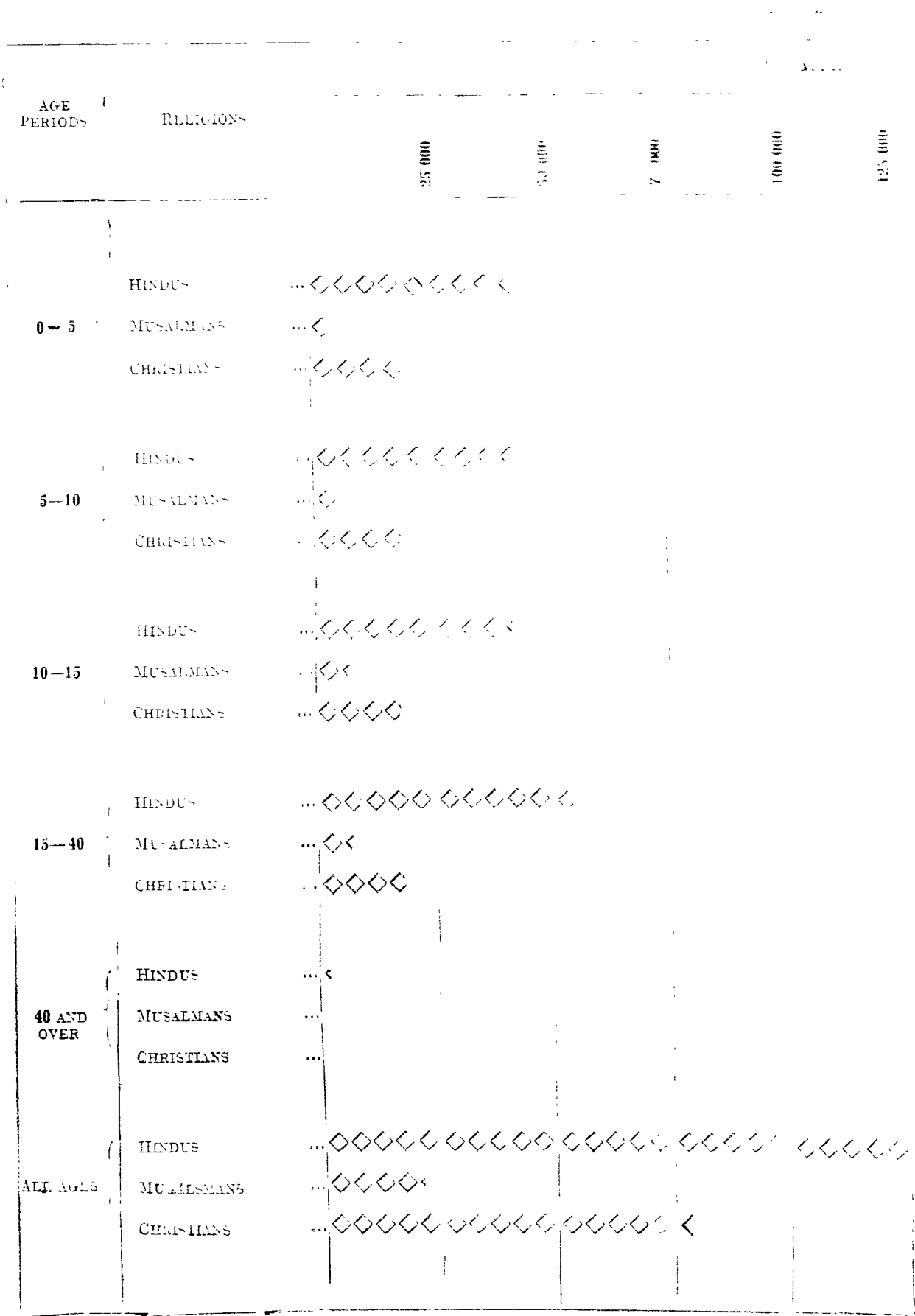






DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number



NOTE:—For further particulars see



of Hindus. Mrs. [unclear] [unclear]

Widowed—.

[illegible]

Imperial Table 12. 1971-1972



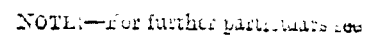








Showing for certain age periods the number





## No. VIII (cont.)—(Females.)

of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are Unmarried-◇; Married-◆; and Widowed-♠.

represents 5,000,000,000

[illegible]







1111







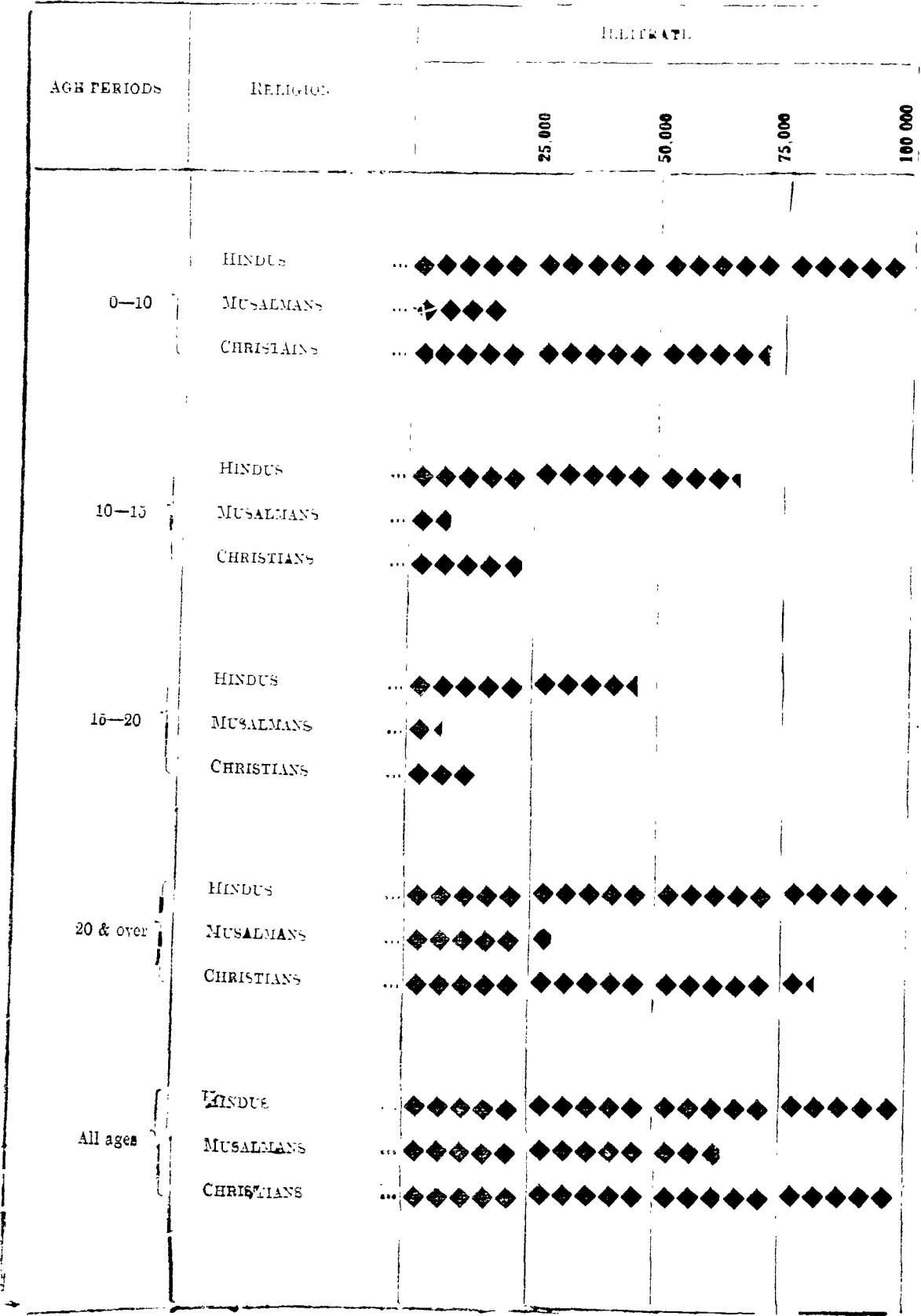




DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians

Population



NOTE:—For further particulars see



in certain age groups with respect to Literate in English and Illiterate -

Representative

ILLITERATE																	Actual figures
1.5 000	175 000	200 000	225 000	250 000	275 000	300 000	325 000	350 000	375 000	400 000	425 000	450 000	475 000	500 000	525 000	550 000	
																	166 290
																	19 175
																	72 798
																	65 872
																	8 770
																	21 706
																	47 537
																	6 041
																	15 107
																	260,026
																	28 862
																	81 214
																	559 725
																	12 848
																	193 925







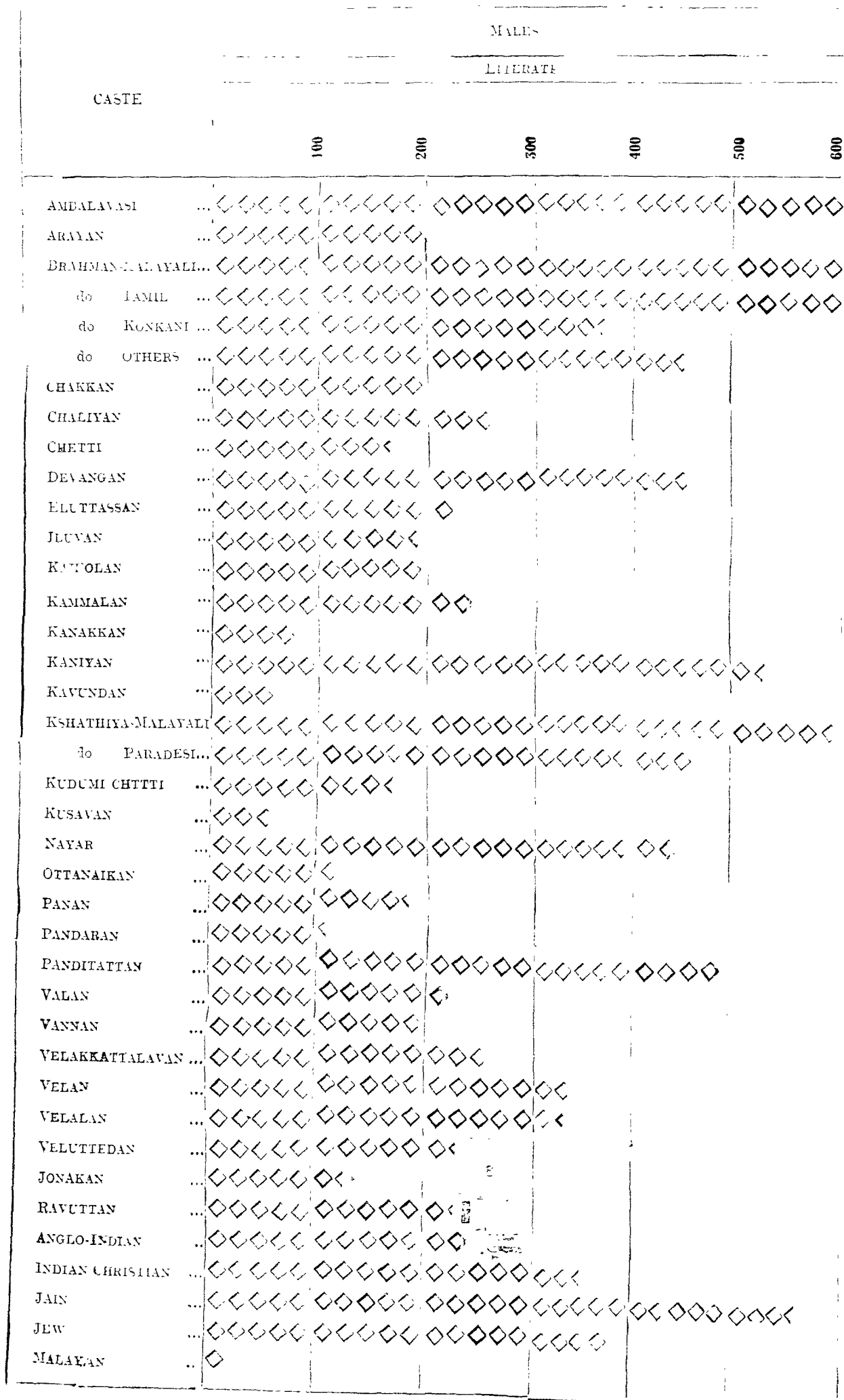




# DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX  
The total number of buttons represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

*For button legend*



NOTE:—(1) For further particulars see Table IX and Chapter VIII. Of the castes mentioned in the former those  
(2) Not less than 50 per cent of the Europeans are literate, hence they too are omitted from the above



WHO ARE LITERATE AND THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO ARE ALSO LITERATE IN ENGLISH,  
caste who are literate while the black buttons represent the number who are literate in English.

[illegible]

that have only less than 20 literates in 1000 have been omitted from the above diagram, diagram.








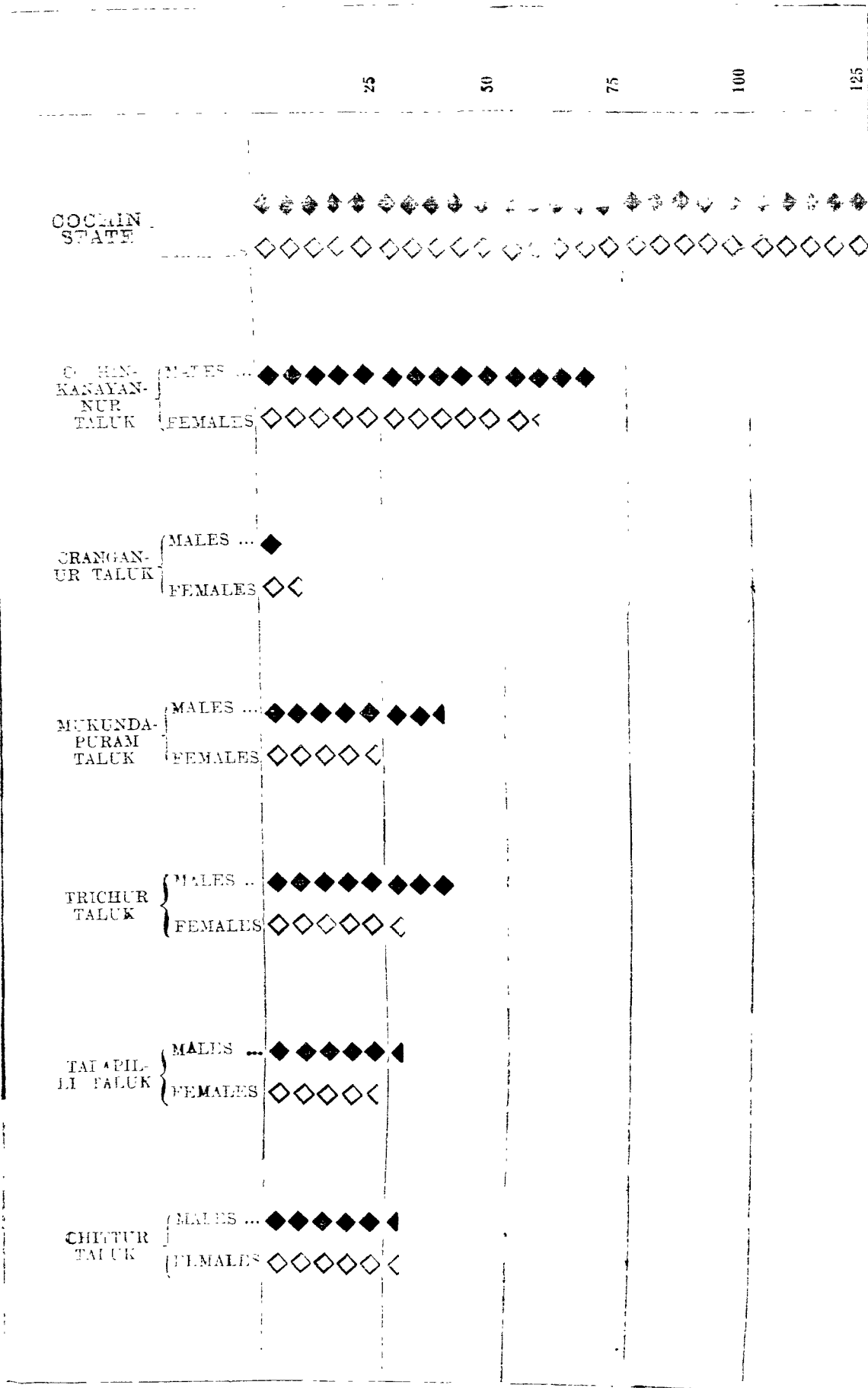







# DIAGRAM

Showing Males     
 100 100



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table.



and Farmers  ofesh Taluk who are insane  
represent themselves.

	150	175	200	225	Actual figures
					168
					75
					56
					5
					9
					38
					24
					40
					29
					28
					23
					27
					27



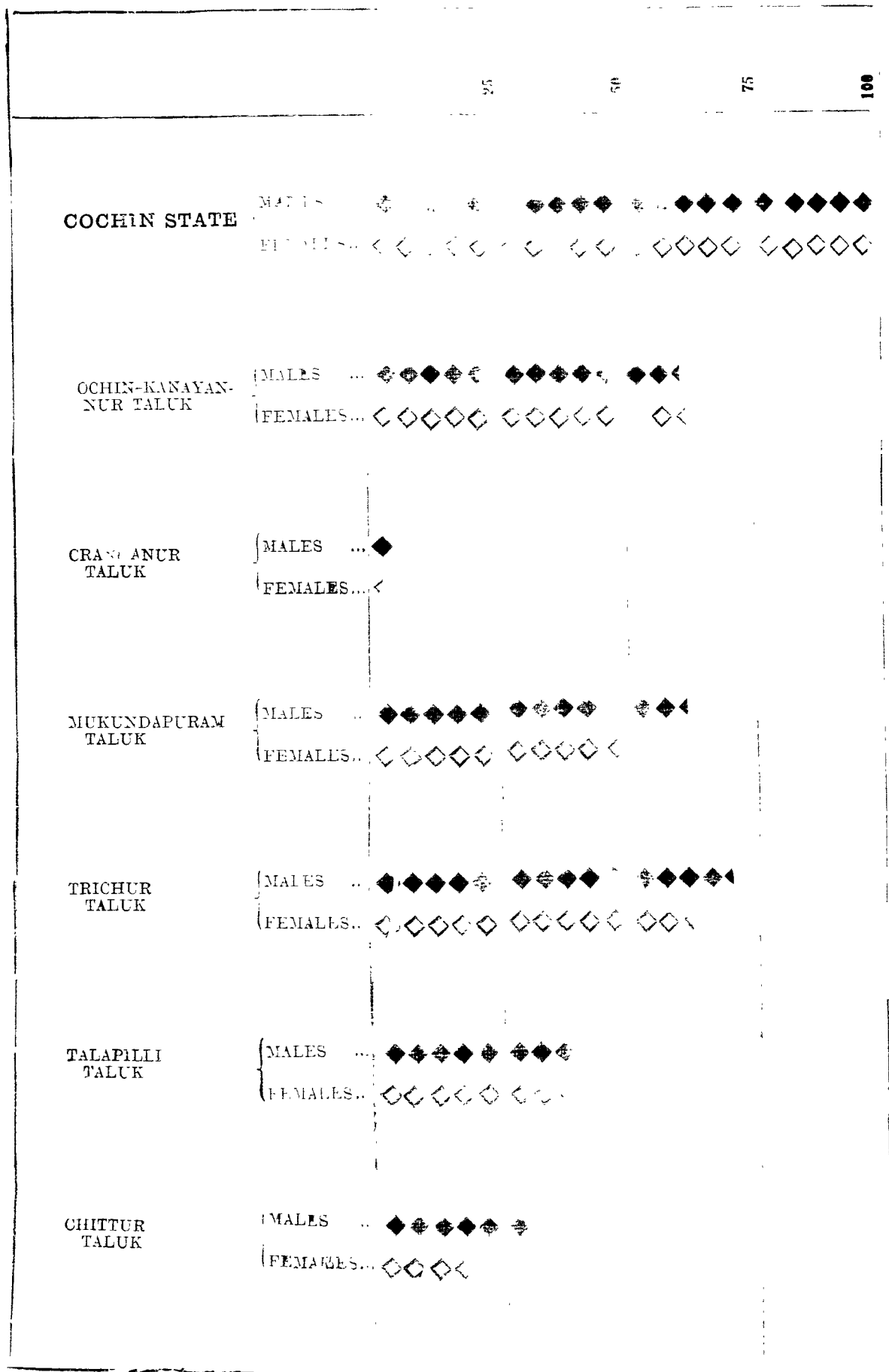








... 100% ...

$$\frac{f}{g} = \dots = \frac{1}{n}$$




No. XII.

of each Taluk who are Deaf-mute

represents 5 persons.

125	150	175	200	225	250	275	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	273
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇		231
							66
							63
							5
							2
							61
							51
							71
							61
							40
							36
							59
							18

Imperial Table XII and Chapter X.



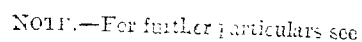








Showing Males  and 1 male 





No. XIII.

of each Taluk who are Blind.

represent 10 persons.



500	350	400	450	500	550	600	Actual figures
							136
							107
							24
							14
							118
							136
							149
							166
							135
							155
							41
							59



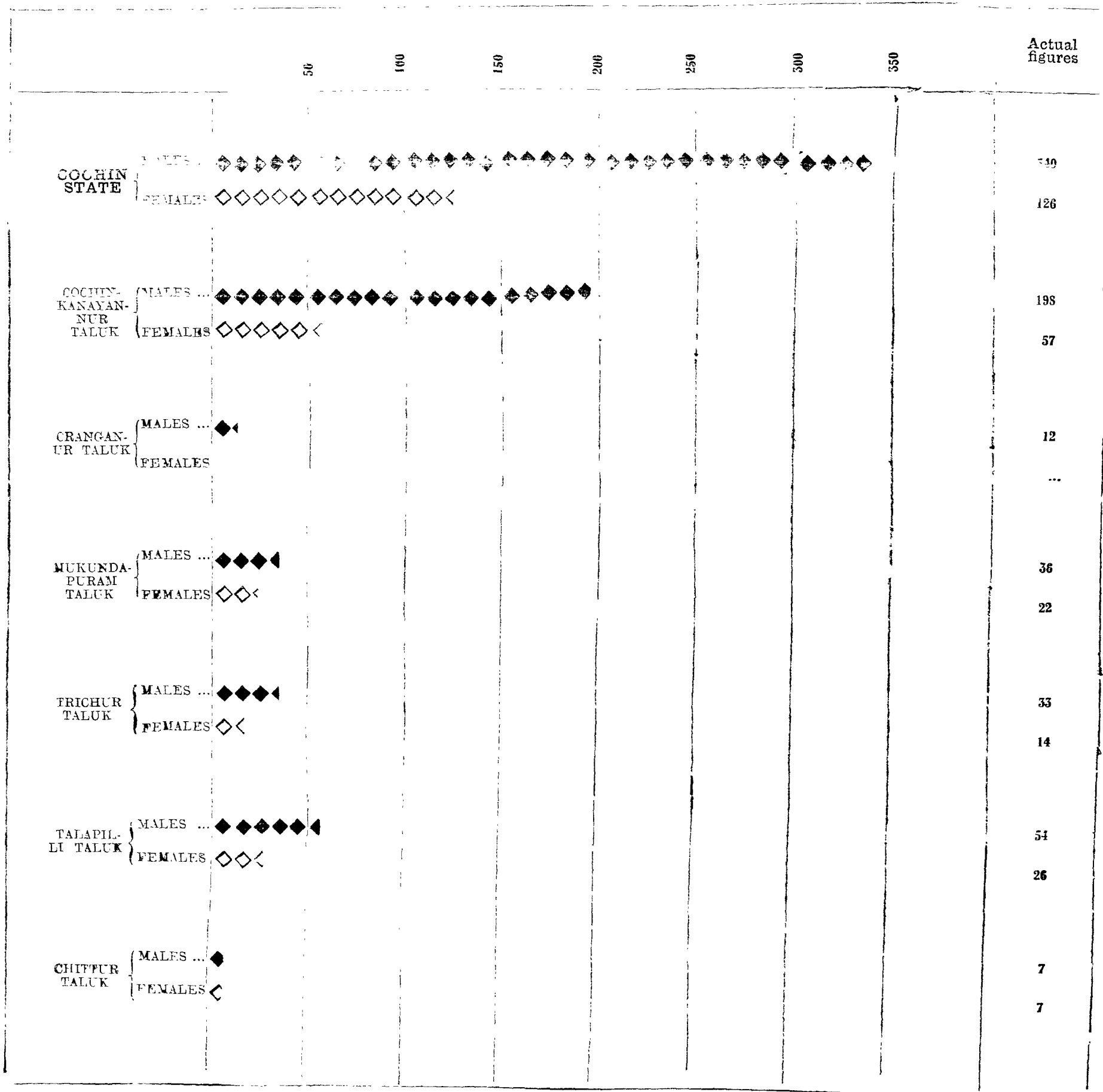




# DIAGRAM No. XIV.

Showing Males  and Females  of each Taluk who are Lepers.

Each diamond represents 10 persons.



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table XI and Chapter X.











# DIAGRAM SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

of the population

CASTE	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
INDIAN CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	...
ILUVAN	...	...	...	...	...
NAYAR	...	...	...	...	...
PULAYAN	...	...	...	...	...
JONAKAN	...	...	...	...	...
KAMMALAN	...	...	...	...	...
TAMIL BRAHMIN	...	...	...	...	...
ELUTTASSAN	...	...	...	...	...
KUDUMI CHETTI	...	...	...	...	...
VALAN	...	...	...	...	...
CHETTI	...	...	...	...	...
KANAKKAN	...	...	...	...	...
KONEANI	...	...	...	...	...
AMBALAVASI	...	...	...	...	...
PARAYAN	...	...	...	...	...
RAVUTTAN	...	...	...	...	...
KAVUNDAN	...	...	...	...	...
VELLALAN	...	...	...	...	...
ARAYAN	...	...	...	...	...
NAMBUDIRI	...	...	...	...	...
KAIKOLAN	...	...	...	...	...
VEETUVAN	...	...	...	...	...
VELLALAN	...	...	...	...	...
PANDARAN	...	...	...	...	...
KUSAVAN	...	...	...	...	...
VELUTTEDAN	...	...	...	...	...
VELAKKATTALAVAN	...	...	...	...	...
PANAN	...	...	...	...	...
OTTANAIKAN	...	...	...	...	...
KANIYAN	...	...	...	...	...
ANGLO INDIAN	...	...	...	...	...
CHALIYAN	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—For further particulars see



No. XV.

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

represents 5000 persons

150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000	250,000	275,000	300,000	Actual figures
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇			260,547
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇				228,105
◇◇							153,954
							60,125
							56,018
							33,917
							21,836
							15,197
							10,328
							9,507
							9,163
							8,424
							8,080
							8,079
							7,145
							6,544
							6,354
							6,232
							5,580
							5,427
							4,803
							4,759
							4,587
							3,560
							3,442
							3,347
							3,185
							2,642
							2,437
							2,393
							2,182
							2,003











# DIAGRAM

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number

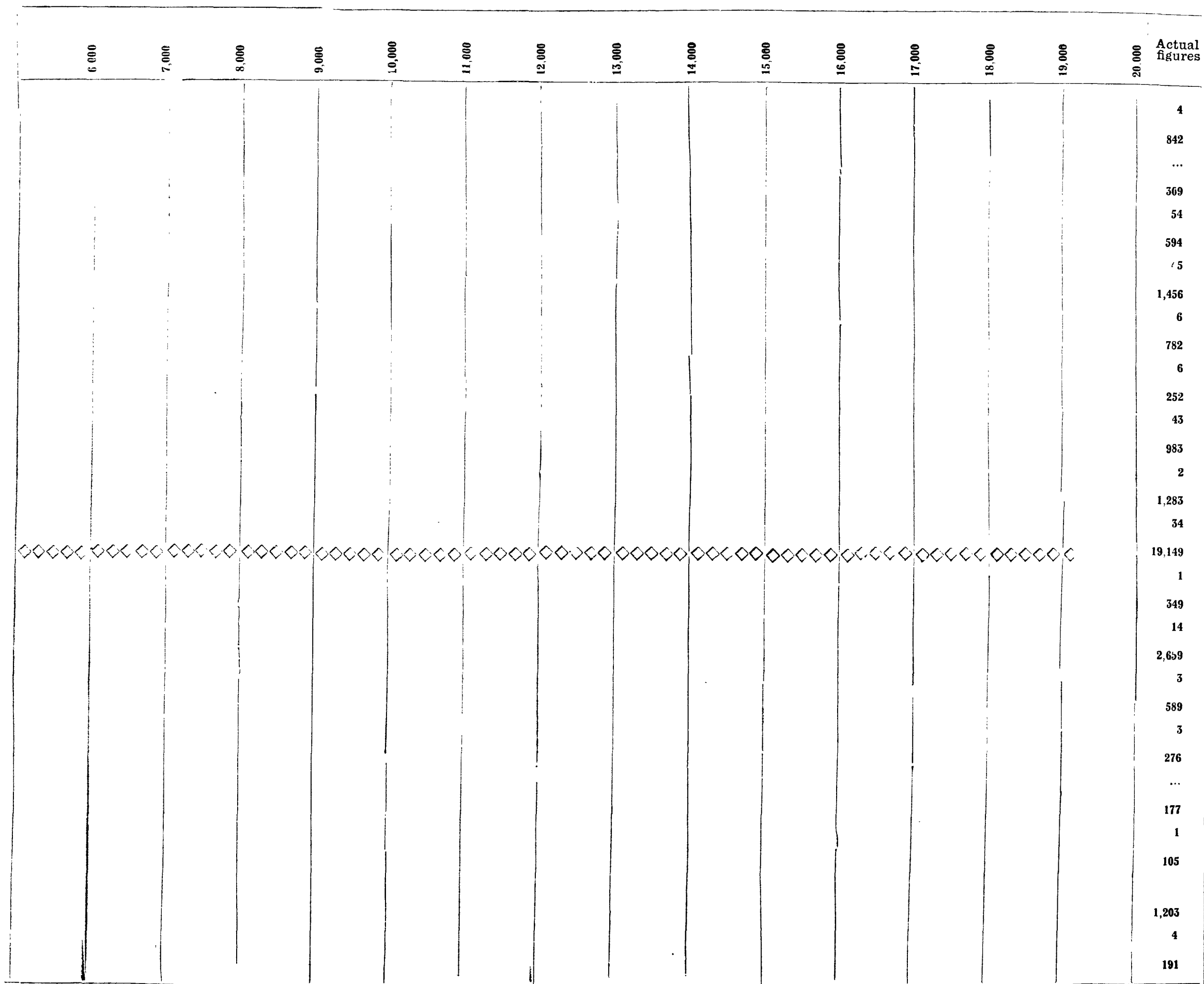
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

[illegible]



of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:-◆◆◆

Each button represents 200 persons.













### DIAGRAM

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number

(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

[illegible]

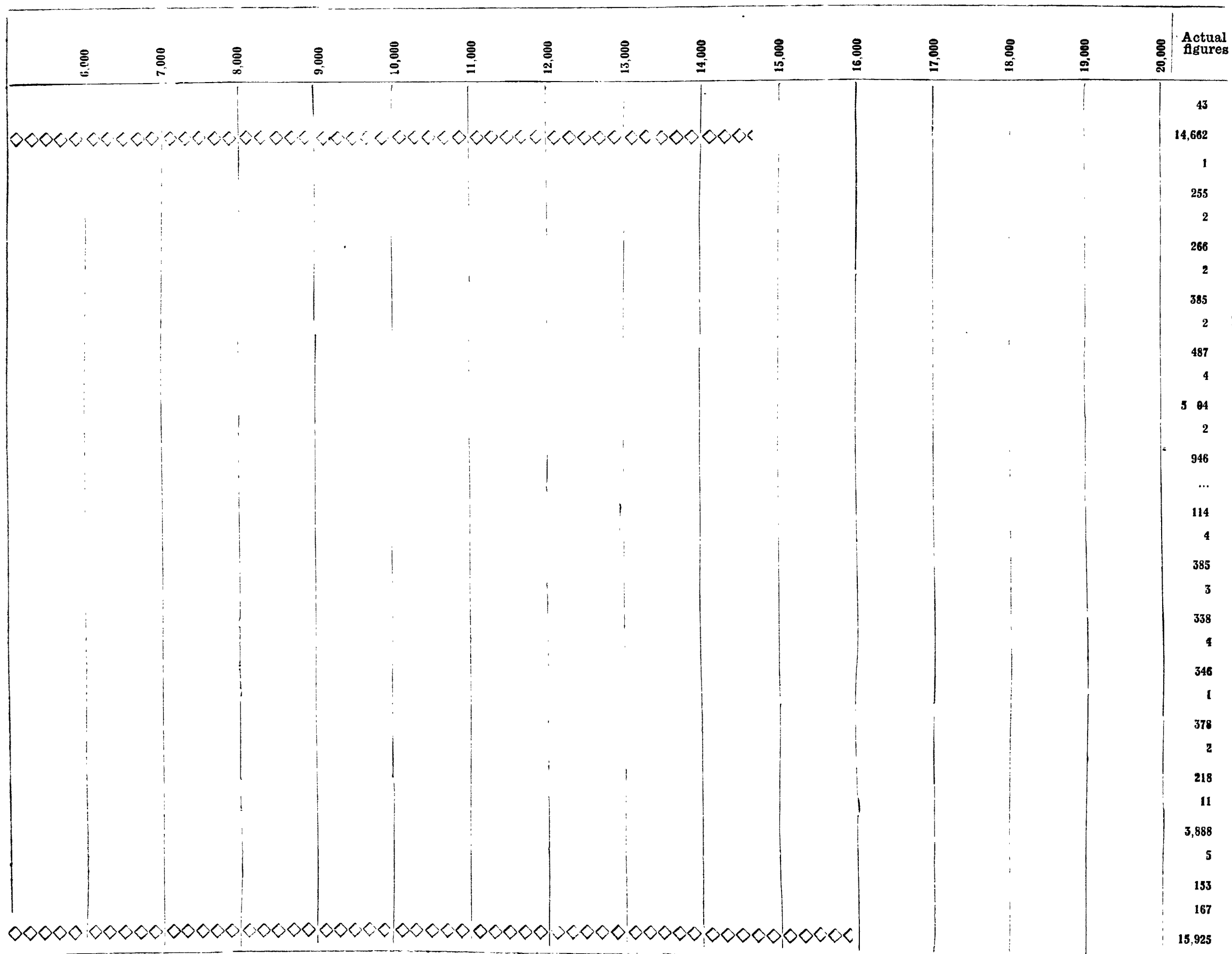
NOTE:—For further particulars see



of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:—◆◆◆

widows:—

Each button represents 200 persons.



Imperial Table XIV and Chapter VII.







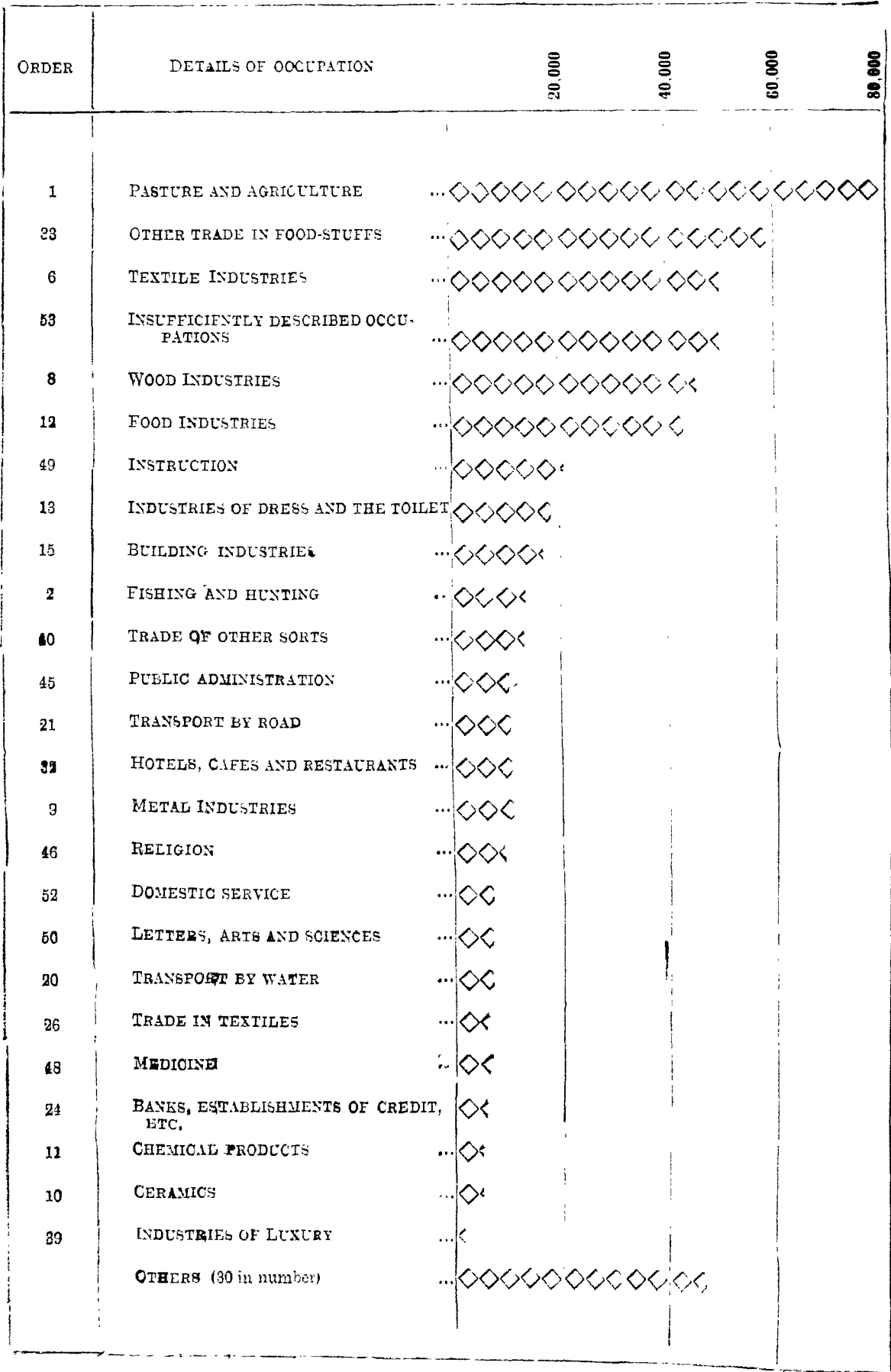




DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each diamond



NOTE.--For further particulars see



by each "order" of occupation of the population.

represents 1,000 persons.

100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	400,000	420,000	440,000	460,000	480,000	500,000	Actual figures
																					499,039
																					59,865
																					50,636
																					49,413
																					44,760
																					43,524
																					20,067
																					19,127
																					17,767
																					13,902
																					13,367
																					11,067
																					10,971
																					10,353
																					10,325
																					9,252
																					7,670
																					6,946
																					6,901
																					6,058
																					5,622
																					4,931
																					4,400
																					4,227
																					1,961
																					46,946











**DIAGRAM**  
Showing the number of actual workers

L. 65/10

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONS	10 000	20 000	30 000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...
3	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...
23	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-PRODUCTS	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
5	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF BRICKS AND TILE ROSET	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
16	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...
4	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	...	...
18	OTHER UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
54	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON-PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
6	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...
26	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT ETC.	...	...	...
48	MEDICINE	...	...	...
55	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS ETC.	...	...	...
17	LAW	...	...	...
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL	...	...	...
38	TRADE IN FUEL	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...
39	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	...	...	...
43	POLICE	...	...	...
51	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	...	...	...

NOTE. — For further particulars see



NO. XVIII

in each order of occupations

represents 2000 lbs.

Actual  
figures



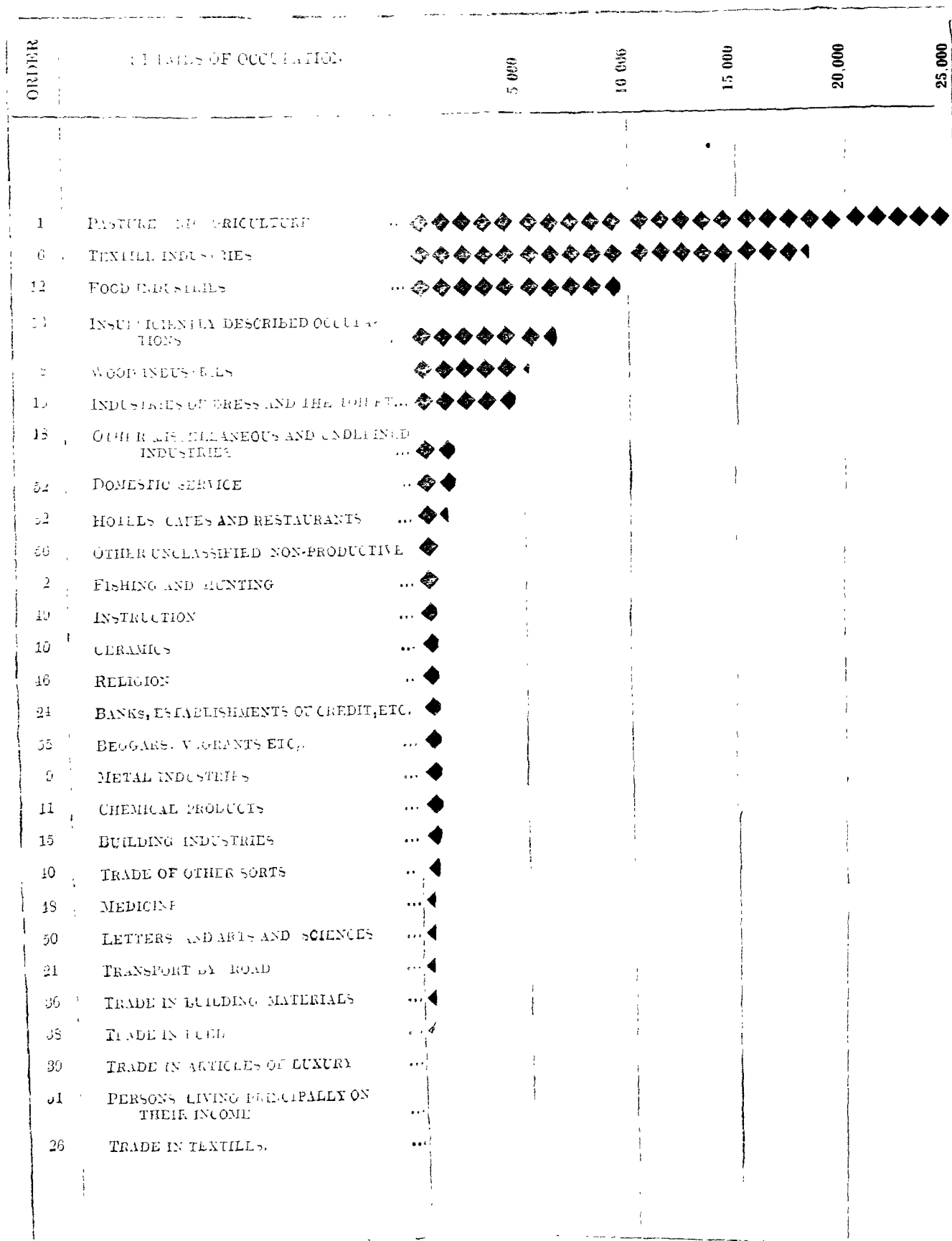








**DIAGRAM**  
 showing the number of female actual workers  
*in millions*



-011- For further particulars see



represents 1000 persons

[illegible]

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.







# REPORT

## ON THE

### CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India. By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th. The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March. The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th. The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs.

2. For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge. The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks. Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen. The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles. This amounted to Rs. 2,853—12—0. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10. No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

3. The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval. The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920. Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons



ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February. The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 19th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up-to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor. The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totalising the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office. Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

5. On the afternoon of 19th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons, male and female; this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office, where after checking the block, circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Mukundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March. The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day. According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 61 less than the figures eventually arrived at after Tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against 57 persons in 1911.

6. There were three special gatherings on the night of the Census day: one was on account of Utsavam in the Thirumala Devaswam Temple at Enakulam, and the second at Chewara in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk on account of Poom in the Edanad Temple and the third at Trikur in Mukundapuram Taluk where there was a festival in Chakkankulangara Temple. Special arrangements were made for censusing persons collected there and no difficulty was experienced in enumerating them.

7. The attitude of the people was throughout friendly and helpful and no difficulty of any sort was experienced in any part of the State. Though 19th March was Saturday, the Sabbath day



for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators. The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State.

8. The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately.   
Abstraction and tabulation This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists. An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work. He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work. The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips. Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with. There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey. The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months. The compilation and fair copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded. Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months.

9. The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs. 21,584—2—0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs. 2,015—14—0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up.   
Cost of Census. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs. 23,600 or Rs. 24—1—0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 23,822 or Rs. 25—15—0 per thousand of the population in 1911. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs. 2,853—12—0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs. 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,311—10—6 the cost of printed forms, &c., received from the Government Press, Madras. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911. During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns.

10. I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations.   
Acknowledgements The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried on under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr. T. G. Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff. My grateful thanks are also due to M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer Ayl, Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.



11. Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

---



## CHAPTER I.

—:0:—

### DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

12. Cochin, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Lacadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose. The State lies between  $9^{\circ} 48'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50'$  North Latitude and  $76^{\circ} 5'$  and  $76^{\circ} 58'$  East Longitude. It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited. The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior. The State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur. During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 3.7 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons.

13. The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080. Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile. The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles; in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles; but its population is only 208,713. Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409. The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively.

14. Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. Density per square mile is 662. \* Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency, Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively. In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India.

15. The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages. These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns. Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tattamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town. The area and population of these

---

\* NOTE.—The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile.



four villages have therefore undergone some reduction. Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population. There were, during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out-break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale, visited the country. The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South-West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919. The depression in trade and industry, consequent on the great European War, also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country. The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population. Nevertheless the influence of custom, social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·06 per cent. in 1911. According to the census of 1911, there were 117,171 persons in the age periods of 5-10. This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921: whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93,733 thereby showing a decrease of 23,438. Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 35-70, the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,728. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911). The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration, which is only a negligible quantity, or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two, deaths during the decade cannot be less than 150,000; while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15-70 alone is not less than 15 per cent. The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions. 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years. The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing. The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry, the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The prices of imported articles do not show a downward tendency; but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity, and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actual point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to register births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns. The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way towards improving the system; but much remains still to be done. The masses are slowly getting accustomed to reporting births and deaths, but it cannot be expected to attain an approximate amount of accuracy in the near future. The growth of population is determined (1) by the difference between the number born and the number who die and (2) by the balance of migration i. e., the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this



standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census.

18. Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population. It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place. This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent. Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration. Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c. Imperial Table **XI** and Subsidiary Table **IV** containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population. Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded. Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table **XI**. Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4.1 per cent. of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5.1 per cent. in 1911. The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census. The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911. Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings. Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places.

19. A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way". Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant. Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c., are reared. Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts. The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120. Talukwar statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table **VII**. The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9.1 per cent. as against 12 per cent. during the Census of 1911. The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5.5 as against 5.6 during the last census. In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent. and 6.8 per cent. respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5.2 and 5 respectively. The average number of houses in towns is 2,591 and the average number of houses in villages is 574. Artificial methods of keeping down population, e. g., abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State; on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory. Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell". Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among



Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 30,707 as against 13,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship, the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 6·6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year, and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin-Karayannur and Cranganur Taluks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation; but demand for paddy with an ever increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 266,946 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well-to-do is not rare; but unfortunately, the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessities of life. Skilled labourers are few, and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns, agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact, the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Poverty among labourers cannot be met by increasing wages. As wages increase, cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle, and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil, and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.



22. The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875 The growth of population since then is noted below:—

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50.0
1881	6	600,278	— 0.1
1891	10	722,906	+ 20.4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13.3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13.6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6.6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses. While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population. Cholera, small-pox and influenza which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people. The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.







SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Variation in relation to density since 1875.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)					Net vari- ation 1875 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE											
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875						
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Cochin State ...	+	6.6	+	13.1	+	12.3	+	20.4	—	0.1	+	62.9	662	675	597	531	441	442
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	+	5.5	+	12.6	+	13.2	+	16.2	—	4.8	+	48.9	1,768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,312
Changanur ...	+	4.9	+	13.9	+	4.2	—	33.5	+	2.7	+	70.7	2,048	1,747	1,531	1,472	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram ...	+	7.6	+	19.5	+	11.1	+	26.4	—	0.2	+	81.5	409	461	337	349	276	275
Trichur ...	+	12.4	+	17.0	+	12.5	+	23.2	+	2.9	+	87.5	779	754	645	573	465	452
Talapilli ...	+	3.1	—	9.1	+	13.0	+	18.4	+	2.4	+	54.0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur ...	+	4.3	+	1.9	+	13.7	+	16.4	+	2.6	+	44.4	325	320	314	276	238	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Variation in natural population.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent. (1911— 1921) in natural population. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State ...	979,080	39,759	23,512	962,833	918,110	47,266	25,047	895,801	+7.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Comparison with Vital Statistics.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	155,182	123,235	16.9	14.5	+21,897	+69,589	+60,970



**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.**  
*Variation by Taluks classified according to Density.*  
 (A) *Actual variation*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3 919	+ 14 783	+ 5 940	+ 21,057	...	+ 16,171
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 33 837	+ 13,799	+ 24,652	...	...	+ 33 797
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14 550
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 29 744
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,615
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4,053
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 14,783	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 32 097	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21,057	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 24,652	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 5,040	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 13,799	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1,740	...	...	...	...	...

(B) *Proportional variation.*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation per cent in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 12.4	...	+ 5.4
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 13.5	+ 9.1	+ 16.9	...	...	+ 12.8
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5.5
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.6
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.9
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 13.9
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 7.6	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 19.8	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.4	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 16.9	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 3.1	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 9.1	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1.9	...	...	...	...	...



**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.***Persons per house and houses per square mile.*

District and Natural Division Malabar and Konkan	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	120.5	120	107.2	97.8	92.0
Cochin-Kanayannur...	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.5	326.7	336	297.5	278.7	274.5
Cranganur ...	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.6	372.9	322	296.3	269.6	241.0
Mukundaparam ...	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	74.1	82	69.6	63.1	58.0
Trichur ...	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.3	134.1	127	110.5	95.1	88.1
Talapilli ...	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.1	119.3	105	97.0	85.5	81.1
Chittur ...	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	64.5	63	61.0	60.3	53.8



## CHAPTER II.

### POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Tables I, II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages. There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000.

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports. It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now. Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town". It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town. There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages in the Cranganur Taluk were newly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur-Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921. The rest of the State, excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 273 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however, varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast. The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot-paths or lanes; but in places where Christians and non-indigenous Hindus preponderate, houses are packed together, though not so closely, as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

26. The State is divided into six taluks and these are sub-divided into 273 villages for administrative purposes. With regard to the physical aspects of the country the State can be divided into three parts the hills, the plains and the seaboard as the country stretches towards the sea. The density of population in the State varies in different villages, those bordering the sea and the backwater being more densely peopled than those in the plains or hills. The major portion of the hills are uninhabitable being covered with thick forests and frequented by wild animals. The taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur bordering the sea and backwater are mostly densely peopled, the density being 1,768 and 2,048 respectively, while Chittur and Mukundapuram, the larger portions of which are covered by forests, have a density of only 325 and 409 respectively. In the former taluks there is no uninhabitable or uninhabited area. The improvement of the Cochin Harbour will stimulate industry and commerce and bring in their train a large number of immigrants from foreign parts. A recommendation for the construction of houses,



shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in.

27. The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter. It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7·6 each. The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayalees to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar. Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal. Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character. Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants. The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150. This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial. As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15·6 per cent, though the population as a whole has increased only by 6·6 per cent. The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population of the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents, respectively of the total population of those towns. Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale. The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building. With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Average population per		Number per mile residing in		Number per mile of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mile of rural population residing in Villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Cochin State</b> ...	<b>14,127</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>8</b>
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	<b>17,539</b>	<b>6,129</b>	188	812	909	...	...	91	762	204	30	4
Cranganur ...	<b>5,805</b>	<b>5,801</b>	167	823	...	...	1,000	...	787	213	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	<b>9,457</b>	<b>3,321</b>	45	955	...	...	1,000	...	272	612	116	...
Trichur ...	<b>27,897</b>	<b>2,263</b>	146	854	1,000	...	...	...	172	522	298	8
Talapilli ...	<b>8,517</b>	<b>2,184</b>	50	950	...	...	1,000	...	33	69	274	...
Chittur ...	<b>11,424</b>	<b>2,894</b>	210	760	...	794	...	206	377	171	123	29



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	Number per mille who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State ...	150	115	176	151	1 000	769
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	188	179	453	152	1 000	845
Cranganur ...	167	215	53	86	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	45	39	55	57	...	...
Trivhar ...	146	108	206	233	1 000	...
Talapilla ...	50	19	2	240	...	...
Chittur ...	240	249	257	76	...	...

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Towns classified by Population.*

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as classed at previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1875 to 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	(a) in towns as classed in 1875	(b) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	9	1 000	975	10.4	25.7	18.8	15.7	6.3	+ 86.7	+ 112.2
I. 100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. 50,000-100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. 20,000-50,000 ...	3	596	925	10.9	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
IV. 10,000-20,000 ...	1	143	1,093	...	51.3	19.7	17.5	5.1	+ 86.6	- 63.9
V. 5,000-10,000 ...	3	187	1,032	5.5	6.0	16.9	11.5	13.6	+ 81.7	+ 356.9
VI. Under 5,000 ...	2	74	1,033	-4.8	...	...	13.9	1.8	+ 93.6	+ 115.0



## CHAPTER III.

### BIRTH PLACE.

28. Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State. Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State. As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part. As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc., which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements.

29. Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz., (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent. The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs. But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up.

30. Out of 39,759 immigrants 54.5 per cent. are from British Malabar, 31.1 per cent. from Travancore and 5.9 per cent. from Coimbatore. The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampatis. As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevely have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade. The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389. Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancherry and its neighbourhood.

31. Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press. According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 21,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State. Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 12,350, 6,794 and 1,744 respectively. All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line. 867 Cochin born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay. The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there.



32. The total number of immigrants into the State is 29,759 and that of emigrants 23,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16,247 persons to the State as against 22,219 in 1911.

Less or gain by migration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

Natural Division where enumerated "Malabar and Konkani"	BORN IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore)			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Indian States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	939,321	464,575	474,746	36,375	16,228	20,147	2,490	1,670	820	824	436	358	70	50	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

District and Natural Division of birth "Malabar and Konkani"	ENUMERATED IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjengo			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	939,321	464,575	474,746	20,251	10,537	9,714	2,239	1,426	819	989	668	321	33	28	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Migration to and from each District.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	NUMBER PER MILE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AMONGST			
	Immigrants			Emigrants			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	Total	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	41	37	4	24	21	3	124	57	92	54



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries.

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39 759</b>	<b>47,266</b>	<b>— 7,507</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>25,047</b>	<b>— 1,555</b>	<b>+ 16 247</b>	<b>+ 22,219</b>
<b>A. INDIA</b>	<b>39,689</b>	<b>47,190</b>	<b>— 7,501</b>	<b>23,479</b>	<b>20,991</b>	<b>+ 2,488</b>	<b>+ 16,210</b>	<b>+ 26 199</b>
i. Madras Presidency	38,769	45,695	— 6,926	22,490	19,589	+ 2,901	+ 16 279	+ 26 106
(a) British Territory	26,380	30,485	— 4,105	10,103	9,641	+ 462	+ 16 277	+ 20,844
Agency	...	...	...	5	...	+ 5	5	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	16	1	15	16	1
Anjengo	...	...	...	10	24	14	16	24
Bellary	3	4	1	26	8	18	23	4
Chingelpet	...	14	14	111	32	79	111	18
Chittur	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	9
Coimbatore	2 338	3,026	— 688	1 544	6,04	— 850	794	+ 2,332
Cuddapah	...	12	12	...	1	1	+	11
Ganjam	1	...	+	...	7	7	1	7
Godavari	2	6	4	53	10	43	51	4
Guntur	...	6	6	2	10	8	2	4
Kistna	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	29
Karnool	1	16	15	25	18	7	24	2
Madras	228	193	+ 35	887	271	396	639	278
Madura	216	183	+ 33	101	83	18	115	100
Malabar	21,656	25,342	— 3,686	6,331	7,029	— 1,298	+ 15 325	+ 17,718
Nellore	5	2	+ 3	...	38	38	5	36
Nilgris	29	31	2	218	10	75	189	109
North Arcot	16	22	6	62	30	32	46	8
Ramanad	...	1	1	53	33	20	53	32
Salem	181	67	+ 114	79	18	61	102	49
South Arcot	3	30	26	42	22	20	39	17
South Canara	853	500	+ 353	73	124	51	780	376
Tanjore	117	199	82	196	71	125	79	128
Tinnevely	607	653	46	103	70	33	504	583
Trichinopoly	121	166	45	141	74	67	20	112
Vizagapattam	3	3	...	36	15	21	33	12
(b) MADRAS STATES	12,389	15,210	— 2,821	12,387	9,948	+ 2,439	2	+ 5,262
Banganapalle	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Pudukkottai	8	3	+ 5	20	2	18	12	1
Travancore	12,381	15,207	— 2,826	12,366	9,946	+ 2,420	15	+ 5,261
ii. OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	848	1,378	— 530	989	1,402	— 415	141	24
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	264	579	— 315	565	1,195	— 630	301	616
Ajmir—Merwara	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Assam	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...
Bengal	9	47	38	...	58	58	9	11
Behar and Orissa	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...
Bombay	177	484	— 287	469	1,032	565	292	568
Burma	8	...	8	...	53	53	8	53
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+ 43	...	12	12	55	...
Coorg	1	1	...	27	35	8	26	34
North-west Frontier Province	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Punjab	7	3	+ 4	36	2	34	29	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	51	44	...	...	...	7	1
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	— 215	424	207	+ 217	160	592
Baroda	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...
Bombay States	477	611	134	10	...	10	467	611
a. Cutch	15	342	327	...	...	...	+	342
b. Kathiawar	462	267	+ 195	10	...	+ 10	467	267
c. Rewa Kantha agency	...	2	2	...	...	...	+	2
Central India Agency	...	38	38	25	...	25	25	38
Hyderabad	9	27	18	14	...	14	5	27
Kashmir	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore	77	108	31	367	206	161	290	95
Rajputana	11	15	4	8	1	7	4	14
iii. FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	15	...	...	...	72	87
a. French settlements	18	11	+ 7	...	...	...	18	11
b. Portuguese settlements	54	76	22	...	...	...	54	76
iv. INDIA UNSPECIFIED	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	30
<b>B. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>— 4,023</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4 034</b>
Arabia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Baluchistan	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...
Ceylon	9	13	4	...	1,056	1,056	9	1,043
Persia	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
Straits Settlements and Malaya	...	4	4	25	...	25	25	4
Turkey in Asia	7	3	+ 4	...	...	...	7	3
<b>C. EUROPE</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>D. AMERICA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>E. AUSTRALASIA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>



CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion; distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II, while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV, religions of urban and rural population.

34. Religion is more or less a matter of profession and no alteration in the significance of the term was made during the Census. The Enumerators were instructed that the religion to which a person claims to belong should be entered without any question. The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.

Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions

Religions.	1921.	1911.
Hindus	646,132	615,708
Musalman	63,717	63,822
Christians	262,595	233,092
Jews	1,167	1,175
Animists	368	4,177
Others	101	136

35. Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again. It will however be wrong to exclude from "Hinduism" any form of belief or practice which is akin to "Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.

36. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are Hindus, and they form the predominant portion of the population in the State as a whole and also in every one of the Taluks. The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that, as elsewhere in the West Coast "Iluvans" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population. There is no doubt a reasonable demand from these communities for social and economical advancement. At present they furnish labour for agriculture and other industries. The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is showing signs of decadence. This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage, etc., still obtaining in this community. In thirteen villages in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, three in Mukundapuram, three in Trichur, and one each in Talapilli and Chittur, Christians predominate, while in Azhikode in Cranganur, the Musalmans predominate. But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammadans are found. During the decade the Hindus have advanced in number from 615,708 in 1911 to 646,132 in 1921, thereby

Distribution of Hindus.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Nambudri Brahmans	5,427	5,529
Other Brahmans	34,941	30,012
Kshatriyas	1,619	1,594
Ambalavasis	8,079	7,804
Navars	131,054	121,206
Iluvans	224,008	205,452
Other Hindus	240,974	241,119



showing an increase of only 5 per cent., as against an increase of 11 per cent. in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6.6 per cent.

37. The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent. of the total population of the State. They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent. of the population of the Taluk. A little over 82 per cent. of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days. There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7.6 per cent.

38. There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent. as against 17 per cent. according to the previous Census. They form 27 per cent. of the total population of the State. The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate.

Taluk.	1921.	1911.
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	102,824
Cranganur ...	1,933	1,713
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	55,990
Trichur ...	53,729	44,775
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853

39. As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected. The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean). My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Roman Catholic (Latin) ...	108,739	97,787
Syrian (Chaldean) ...	1,822	12,157
Do (Jacobites) ...	24,325	20,025
Do (Reformed) ...	3,692	596
Do (Roman) ...	120,372	100,166
Protestant ...	3,645	2,362

40. To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors. Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner. These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate.

41. It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention. The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Lutheran Mission, Nagal Mission and a few others are at work in the State. Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days. On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty. With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out. Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale.

42. Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901. I do not deal in



detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Sweetambaras, into which Jains are divided, as their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population.

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settlement in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old. There are now 1,167 Jews in the State as against 1,175 in 1911. The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained stationary during the decade. However enterprising or progressive this community may be elsewhere in other countries, their prospects do not seem to be promising in the State. The majority of the Jews are found in the Towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam and the rest in Chennamangalam in the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk and Mala in the Mukundapuram Taluk. They are divided into two classes, white and black; but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed question which has not been satisfactorily solved.

44. No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and Hindus, and the Animism was separated from Hinduism during the Census of 1901. An ordinary Enumerator cannot be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore instructed to record Kanakan, Parayan, &c., as Hindus to which class they really belong, and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 368 Animists according to the present Census as against 4,177 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a decrease of 3,809 or 91 per cent. The decrease is due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nellianpatis on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

45. There are all told 2,734 places of worship in the State of which 2,325 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques, 256 Christian churches and seven synagogues as against 2,286 temples, 125 mosques, 249 churches and seven synagogues in 1911. There is thus one temple for every 278 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhammadans, one church for every 1,026 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the Jewish synagogue remained stationary.



## SUMMARY TABLE I.

General Statistics of the Population of the Province.

Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1901.	Population in 1901				Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease -)			Actual number in 1901	
		1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>HINDU</b>										
Cochin State	643,112	641,112	641,112	641,112	641,112	1912 +	1912 +	1912 +	1912 +	1912 +
Cochin-Kanayannur	149,504	5,355	5,355	5,355	5,355	5,355 +	5,355 +	5,355 +	5,355 +	5,355 +
Cranganur	23,970	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +
Mukundapuram	152,191	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +
Trichur	140,991	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +	6,338 +
Talapilly	126,810	7,421	7,421	7,421	7,421	7,421 +	7,421 +	7,421 +	7,421 +	7,421 +
Chittur	82,741	8,321	8,321	8,321	8,321	8,321 +	8,321 +	8,321 +	8,321 +	8,321 +
<b>MUSALMAN</b>										
Cochin State	68,777	702	693	671	641	777 +	17-1 +	17-6 +	22,528 +	13-1
Cochin-Kanayannur	17,117	626	593	560	511	11-5 +	23-7 +	18-9 +	6,817 +	13-1
Cranganur	8,841	2,557	2,411	2,347	2,318	6-2 +	16-3 +	11-1 +	2,411 +	57-5
Mukundapuram	10,517	513	513	513	513	513 +	513 +	513 +	513 +	513 +
Trichur	7,111	921	921	921	921	921 +	921 +	921 +	921 +	921 +
Talapilly	18,008	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097 +	1,097 +	1,097 +	1,097 +	1,097 +
Chittur	7,111	753	753	753	753	753 +	753 +	753 +	753 +	753 +
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>										
Cochin State	262,545	2,602	2,602	2,441	2,404	12-7 +	17-6 +	14-0 +	88,711 +	34-1
Cochin-Kanayannur	111,171	3,979	3,979	3,979	3,979	3,979 +	3,979 +	3,979 +	3,979 +	3,979 +
Cranganur	1,012	555	555	555	555	555 +	555 +	555 +	555 +	555 +
Mukundapuram	65,321	5,133	5,133	5,133	5,133	5,133 +	5,133 +	5,133 +	5,133 +	5,133 +
Trichur	53,719	2,816	2,816	2,816	2,816	2,816 +	2,816 +	2,816 +	2,816 +	2,816 +
Talapilly	25,170	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473 +	1,473 +	1,473 +	1,473 +	1,473 +
Chittur	5,208	555	555	555	555	555 +	555 +	555 +	555 +	555 +
<b>JAIN</b>										
Cochin State	161	1	1	1	1	1 +	21-7 +	24-8	1	1
Cochin-Kanayannur	98	4	4	4	4	4 +	23-4 +	21-3	4	4
Trichur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>JEW</b>										
Cochin State	1,157	12	15	14	15	6 +	3-3 -	0-4 +	23 +	2-2
Cochin-Kanayannur	1,061	33	40	41	50	2 +	2-5 -	1-4 +	9 +	9
Mukundapuram	136	5	6	6	6	6 +	10-0 +	11-1 +	16 +	17-8
Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ANIMIST</b>										
Cochin State	368	4	46	47	55	91-2 +	7-2 -	3-2	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur	...	...	6	9	...	...	25-0	...	...	...
Mukundapuram	368	18	55	52	...	65-3 +	25-7	...	...	...
Trichur	...	...	19	30	...	...	27-9	...	...	...
Talapilly	...	...	13	21	...	...	32-7	...	...	...
Chittur	...	...	265	231	...	...	16-7	...	...	...



SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.  
Christians and Variations.

District and Natural Division 'Malabar and Konkan'	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State.	262,595	233,092	198,239	173,831	12·7	17·6	14·0	27·5
Cochin-Kana- yannur ...	111,174	102,834	90,179	79,922	8·1	14·0	12·8	21·8
Cranganur ...	1,933	1,713	1,522	1,426	12·8	12·5	6·7	33·0
Mukundapuram	65,321	55,590	45,353	39,564	16·7	23·5	14·6	43·5
Trichur ..	53,729	44,775	36,469	31,434	20·0	22·8	16·0	26·9
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927	20,279	17,658	9·8	12·5	15·4	25·3
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853	4,337	3,827	8·6	11·9	13·3	17·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Religions of urban and rural population.

Natural Division 'Malabar and Konkan'	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu	Musal- man	Chris- tian	Jain and Jew	Animist	Hindu	Musal- man	Chris- tian	Jain and Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ..	5,842	953	3,127	78	...	6,712	665	2,613	3	4
Cochin-Kana- yannur ...	5,095	1,508	3,208	189	...	5,413	422	4,158	7	...
Cranganur ...	8,892	820	288	...	...	6,487	2,904	609	...	...
Mukundapuram ..	5,448	596	3,956	...	...	6,396	490	3,091	5	18
Trichur ...	5,062	453	4,484	1	...	7,171	299	2,530	...	..
Talapilli ...	2,861	35	7,104	...	...	7,664	1,153	1,183	...	...
Chittur ...	9,016	808	176	...	...	8,588	739	673	...	...



## CHAPTER V.

### AGE.

46. The most interesting and important feature of a Census is the statistics provided by the age returns. Mis-statement of age either unintentional or deliberate is common and the returns of age are therefore rendered inaccurate. A detailed handling of the figures in a small State like Cochin is not therefore deemed necessary and any inference drawn from inaccurate figures will not be of use for practical purposes.

The nature of the return of age.

The age statistics of the population are embodied in Imperial Table VII, while the Subsidiary Tables I to X attached to this Chapter relate to all important features of age statistics.

47. The term signifies the mean age of the living, that is, of the persons enumerated. In his notes, the Census Commissioner says that the mean age does not coincide with the mean duration of life except where the births and deaths exactly balance one another. In a growing population with a large number of children, the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one where the children are relatively few in number. The mean age in itself therefore explains nothing. The mean age of the living in the State as a whole is 24.06. Of the main religionists, Hindus, Muhamadans and Christians, the mean age for Hindus is 24.5, for Muhamadans 23.06 and for Christians 22.4. The mean age for Jains is 22.92 while for Jews and Animists it is 25.8 and 26.04 respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the total population including children in each religion. The lower the mean age the greater must be the birth and death rates.

The mean age.

48. Subsidiary Tables IV, IV A and V at the end of the Chapter show the proportion of each sex in each religion who are found at each period. The Hindus form the major portion of the population of the State, and hence it is only natural that more children are found among them. Christians and Muhamadans then follow in the order of the strength in population.

Age distribution by religion.

49. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the Chapter shows the age distribution of each sex in certain selected castes. It discloses a variety of features, and no general inference can be drawn on the strength of the figures therein recorded.

Age statistics by Caste.

50. Of the total population 13.6 per cent. are children in the age period of 0—5, and boys and girls in this period are almost equibalanced. Five are widowed in the age period 5-10, of whom one is a widower and four are widows. Of the latter, three are Hindus and one is a Muhamadan. The one boy widower is a Muhamadan. More than half the population are unmarried. In the reproductive age period of 15—40, there are 32,885 unmarried women and 149,674 married women.

Infancy and childhood.



## SUBSIDARY TABLE

Area distributed in 1900

Area	Habit.	Muslim	Bor.	Ch.	Hind.	M.	Bett. Reli- gious
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0							4345
1							3643
2							5114
3							5762
4							1177
5							5120
6							5055
7							4782
8							5173
9							4130
10							6141
11							5115
12							5128
13							2289
14							5072
15							4116
16							4732
17							2151
18							6282
19							1325
20							7118
21							1734
22							5101
23							2167
24							3157
25							6175
26							2117
27							1631
28							4321
29							1121
30							8121
31							1051
32							2180
33							1170
34							530
35							5057
36							1477
37							809
38							2214
39							477
40							7116
41							111
42							1118
43							110
44							1109
45							112
46							111
47							1176
48							116
49							1152
50							534
51							111
52							117
53							772
54							2153
55							119
56							115
57							115
58							112
59							1131
60							110
61							112
62							112
63							112
64							112
65							112
66							112
67							112
68							112
69							112
70							112
71							112
72							112
73							112
74							112
75							112
76							112
77							112
78							112
79							112
80							112
81							112
82							112



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I. (cont.)

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	25	...	25	15	...	15
80	161	250	411	247	280	527
81	16	...	15	26	...	20
82	25	100	125	31	60	91
83	23	...	25	20	...	20
84	50	90	130	19	...	19
85	48	60	108	75	20	95
86	7	20	27	12	10	22
87	5	...	5	3	...	3
88	24	...	24	16	...	16
89	8	...	8	4	...	4
90	15	...	15	28	80	108
91	...	...	...	10	...	10
92	...	...	...	2	...	2
93	...	...	...	2	...	2
94	...	...	...	2	...	2
95	...	...	...	1	...	1
96	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	10	10
99	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911.

Age period	1921		1911	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—5	1,372	1,340	1,469	1,460
5—10	1,400	1,328	1,301	1,252
10—15	1,314	1,232	1,257	1,175
15—20	962	953	993	996
20—40	2,998	3,180	3,139	3,211
40—60	1,552	1,476	1,460	1,433
60 and over	402	491	381	73
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age	23.75	24.23	...	...







## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILE AGED				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>HINDU.</b>										
Amalavasi	129	147	74	420	280	189	119	81	399	232
Anavan	122	212	197	396	193	152	187	61	404	196
Brahman Malayali	88	126	50	481	261	99	151	106	415	239
Do Tamil	116	163	74	159	288	168	224	80	195	233
Do Konkani	134	112	116	285	223	119	171	81	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	442	252	104	109	63	459	265
Chakkai	158	178	118	431	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chavani	144	206	75	383	192	117	164	64	434	321
Chetti	129	194	75	394	168	178	141	70	439	169
Devangan	44	177	114	399	266	99	187	85	472	217
Elakkann	133	182	77	398	210	137	167	76	430	190
Elavan	140	201	82	396	181	126	173	75	417	259
Elkolan	118	181	70	377	234	113	132	122	466	167
Kannadan	131	199	106	372	192	150	118	80	445	177
Kannakan	140	161	106	397	197	137	178	76	429	180
Kaniyan	101	161	85	425	229	118	178	61	413	250
Kavundan	77	306	184	251	152	230	133	158	348	141
Kshatriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	217	93	116	101	496	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	328	176	153	51	264	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	115	155	57	421	252
Kusavan	117	126	61	481	215	101	118	154	421	176
Nayar	138	76	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Outa Naikan	106	77	95	421	301	86	103	61	484	264
Panan	102	141	75	439	210	96	134	118	471	181
Pandan	141	195	74	316	194	113	161	80	421	220
Paralitattan	111	118	87	427	267	137	171	77	448	167
Parayan	132	188	80	407	192	135	176	80	417	192
Pulayan	137	188	89	365	213	157	208	79	382	174
Valan	140	147	64	411	213	104	149	64	447	136
Vannan	82	198	65	338	317	114	98	181	319	273
Velan	145	169	75	338	223	132	165	91	405	207
Veakkattalavan	131	195	74	417	183	143	194	97	313	253
Vellalan	120	168	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	125
Velurteidan	144	176	87	403	190	140	134	67	415	244
Vettuvan	152	154	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
<b>MUSALMAN.</b>										
Jonakan	140	196	83	438	138	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	166	83	373	207	186	206	107	388	115
<b>CHRISTIAN.</b>										
Anglo-Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	75	75	105	178
European	...	...	23	372	505	...	...	43	435	522
Indian Christian	143	193	86	388	185	143	186	92	398	181
<b>JAIN.</b>										
	138	138	52	517	155	140	140	93	488	119
<b>JEW.</b>										
Black Jew	154	76	26	424	120	138	201	73	110	163
White Jew	...	630	332	13	54	90	103	33	461	308
<b>ANIMIST.</b>										
Kadan	47	122	74	567	250	40	127	43	603	182
Malayan	500	109	29	280	100	313	45	46	341	251



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

*Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40		Number of married fe- males aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>HINDU</b>					
Ambalavasi	69	219	55	58	26
Aravan	88	235	52	49	32
Brahman, Malavali	51	179	54	59	27
Do. Tamil	101	272	50	79	26
Do. Konkani	79	189	58	53	33
Do. Others	50	184	57	55	38
Chakkam	58	180	27	39	33
Challivan	77	254	50	51	25
Chetti	77	206	53	39	25
Devangan	52	187	67	44	29
Eluttassan	75	188	53	44	32
Iluvan	78	204	46	50	30
Kakkolan	64	148	62	36	32
Kammalan	77	199	52	40	31
Kanakkun	74	214	50	42	30
Kaniyan	64	226	54	30	22
Kavundun	120	659	54	40	13
Kshatriya, Malavali	54	136	56	29	35
Do. Paradesi	68	185	78	70	34
Kudumichetti	64	154	76	60	32
Kusavan	55	187	45	42	34
Navar	71	195	46	55	29
Ottanaikan	41	115	72	55	2
Pandaran	75	252	48	52	24
Panan	50	122	45	39	34
Panditattan	60	193	60	37	31
Parayan	77	191	47	46	31
Pulayan	92	211	59	45	28
Valan	62	150	53	53	32
Vannan	76	474	94	84	15
Velan	77	215	57	51	29
Velakkattalavan	92	329	44	81	19
Vellatan	75	335	69	91	22
Veluttedan	72	219	47	59	26
Vettuvan	75	183	49	39	35
<b>MUSALMAN</b>					
Jonakan	84	253	31	45	27
Ravuthan	95	249	56	29	32
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>					
Anglo-Indian	90	210	65	43	32
European	...	...	163	120	35
Indian Christian	85	220	48	46	31
<b>JAIN</b>					
...	55	140	30	29	47
<b>JEW</b>					
Black Jew	67	165	76	39	35
White Jew	162	429	400	67	18
<b>ANIMIST</b>					
Kadan	30	69	49	30	53
Malayan	159	637	36	71	16



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to total population 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

District and natural division, "Malabar and Konkan"	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married fe- males aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921 1911 1901			1921 1911 1901			Males Females		Males Females		Males Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—A.

*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to total population 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

Religions	Proportion of children both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females- aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	65	63	64	173	166	178	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Musalman ...	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian ...	73	73	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	23	32
Jain ...	45	18	33	115	52	100	3	5	4	3	...	...	47	59	100
Jew ...	63	59	56	156	135	145	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist ...	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	8	6	7	5	44	37	54
All religions ...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Variation in population at certain age period*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease —)					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State.	1911—1920	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.6	+ 2.6	+ 11.6	+ 11.5
	1901—1910	+ 13.1	+ 12.8	+ 7.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.7	+ 15.8
	1891—1900	+ 12.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.4	+ 11.6	+ 11.1	+ 9.1



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.*

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18.1	18.7	17.5
1912	17.8	18.3	17.3
1913	16.1	16.6	15.7
1914	18.3	18.9	17.8
1915	18.0	18.5	17.5
1916	16.8	17.1	16.5
1917	16.8	17.0	16.6
1918	16.7	17.2	16.2
1919	15.0	15.2	14.7
1920	15.5	15.9	15.0
Total	169.1	173.4	164.8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.*

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	13.0	13.9	12.0
1912	15.0	15.9	14.1
1913	17.8	18.7	16.9
1914	14.1	14.7	13.5
1915	11.4	12.2	10.7
1916	11.0	11.5	10.4
1917	11.2	11.8	10.7
1918	15.1	16.2	14.0
1919	21.9	22.5	21.3
1920	14.7	15.6	13.8
Total	145.2	153.0	137.4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required informations are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

*Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.*

Cochin State			Cochin State		
Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cholera			Fever		
1911	37	...	1911	967	1.1
1912	58	0.1	1912	1,159	1.3
1913	1,726	1.9	1913	1,284	1.4
1914	538	0.6	1914	1,218	1.3
1915	14	...	1915	448	0.5
1916	1	...	1916	1,208	1.3
1917	8	...	1917	1,544	1.7
1918	179	0.2	1918	2,666	2.9
1919	1,612	1.8	1919	5,064	5.5
1920	426	0.5	1920	3,424	3.7
Small-pox			Other causes		
1911	249	0.3	1911	10,623	11.6
1912	190	0.2	1912	12,392	13.5
1913	160	0.2	1913	13,199	14.4
1914	16	...	1914	11,212	12.2
1915	15	...	1915	9,979	10.9
1916	48	0.1	1916	8,780	9.6
1917	18	...	1917	8,727	9.5
1918	2,124	2.3	1918	8,881	9.7
1919	1,914	2.1	1919	11,522	12.5
1920	385	0.4	1920	9,243	10.1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available.



## CHAPTER VI.

---

### SEX.

51. In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females. The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect. If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate. According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns. This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition.

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur; while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also. No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males; the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood. With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses.

53. Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists. In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males; and females outnumber males among Mubamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

54. The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5-15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15-35. From 35-50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males. There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the sexes by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Malabar and Konkan	1,027	1,018	1,007	997	1,004	996	993	992	989	Not available
Cochin State	1,027	1,018	1,007	997	1,004	996	993	992	989	Not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Musalmans		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1	1,032	1,011	1,009	1,029	1,013	1,024	1,022	1,009	937
1—2	1,007	996	949	1,006	997	958	1,048	945	901
2—3	1,051	1,001	1,006	1,061	998	1,008	947	987	981
3—4	1,036	1,020	1,042	1,049	1,042	1,047	1,017	1,045	1,070
4—5	1,026	966	993	1,055	969	1,008	970	914	967
Total 0—5	1,031	1,001	1,004	1,041	1,004	1,013	999	981	975
5—10	971	969	974	970	964	979	992	967	960
10—15	931	942	963	937	951	961	924	899	916
15—20	1,012	1,011	1,017	1,029	1,037	1,038	1,006	989	1,023
20—25	1,105	1,116	1,167	1,103	1,128	1,193	1,064	1,079	1,101
25—30	1,056	1,093	1,158	1,072	1,106	1,184	1,014	1,053	1,179
Total 0—30	1,010	1,012	1,030	1,017	1,021	1,043	993	985	1,005
30—40	923	939	1,002	930	969	1,033	902	850	909
40—50	965	942	967	997	970	1,013	852	841	815
50—60	1,045	1,069	992	1,074	1,111	1,009	894	931	870
60 and over	1,239	1,252	1,256	1,317	1,305	1,331	1,053	996	1,003
Total 30 and over	992	998	1,021	1,022	1,033	1,059	902	876	885
Total all ages Actual population	1,004	1,007	1,027	1,019	1,025	1,048	965	951	967
Total all ages Natural population	996	997	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...



SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (cont.)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—1	1,043	1,029	997			509	730	1,000	864	1,016	892	481
1—2	993	1,004	944			1,000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	...
2—3	1,049	1,013	1,009			2,060	1,250	515	818	1,348	1,204	2,500
3—4	1,000	994	1,022			1,000	1,400	1,143	1,471	1,098	1,309	1,060
4—5	985	977	968			...	1,125	800	944	1,206	812	250
Total 0—5	1,011	1,000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,192	1,066	594
5—10	965	992	966		1,333	500	1,193	1,048	1,206	973	847	882
10—15	921	921	981		357	1,400	1,032	1,101	1,271	831	955	611
15—20	971	949	966		800	1,090	1,000	1,154	759	1,140	968	1,333
20—25	1,113	1,089	1,124		545	2,667	1,239	1,837	1,140	1,593	1,444	1,471
25—30	1,022	1,066	1,088		643	300	1,075	1,556	1,389	1,072	1,118	1,250
Total 0—30	992	995	1,007		673	872	1,108	1,179	1,096	1,085	1,045	957
30—40	884	882	950		778	300	1,000	855	1,297	890	887	634
40—50	918	898	897		59	600	902	890	623	525	717	750
50—60	998	995	983		...	667	1,400	744	440	1,000	883	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1,132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	743	600
Total 30 and over	934	939	962		436	474	1,023	885	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,071	1,058	988	977	964	859
Total all ages Natural population	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

\*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions.

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan" Age	All religions	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1	1,009	1,024	937	997	500	864	438
1—2	949	958	901	944	1,000	545	...
2—3	1,006	1,008	981	1,009	2,000	818	2,500
3—4	1,042	1,047	1,070	1,022	1,000	1,471	1,000
4—5	993	1,008	967	968	...	944	250
Total 0—5	1,004	1,013	975	991	750	962	594
5—10	974	979	960	966	500	1,206	882
10—15	963	961	916	981	1,400	1,271	611
15—20	1,017	1,028	1,023	966	1,000	759	1,333
20—25	1,167	1,193	1,001	1,124	2,667	1,140	1,471
25—30	1,158	1,184	1,179	1,088	800	1,389	1,250
Total 0—30	1,030	1,043	1,095	1,077	872	1,096	957
30—40	1,002	1,033	909	950	300	1,297	634
40—50	967	1,013	815	897	600	623	750
50—60	992	1,009	870	983	667	448	1,250
60 and over	1,256	1,331	1,003	1,112	1,000	1,031	600
Total 30 and over	1,021	1,059	885	962	474	835	723
Total all ages Actual population	1,027	1,048	967	993	741	988	859



SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.*

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>HINDU</b>							
Ambalavasi	989	1,069	998	1,053	1,118	890	1,000
Arayan	833	1,043	741	466	777	959	845
Brahmin, Malayali	859	964	1,077	1,837	1,033	590	786
Do Tamil	917	1,334	1,255	1,004	703	767	743
Do Konkani	838	807	1,027	684	452	1,115	806
Do Others	469	440	429	389	786	423	493
Chakkan	830	275	667	667	756	1,118	1,448
Chaliyan	997	813	792	853	603	1,383	1,145
Chetti	1,216	1,681	903	1,125	2,363	1,060	990
Devangan	1,342	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,159	1,048
Eluttassan	1,066	1,093	978	1,048	1,021	1,196	966
Iluvan	1,089	980	935	998	1,068	1,173	1,260
Kaikolan	1,367	1,121	995	2,371	1,797	1,653	977
Kammalan	1,043	1,200	782	791	1,515	1,181	965
Kanakkan	911	893	1,011	651	825	1,016	834
Kaniyan	1,193	1,413	1,170	849	1,291	1,113	1,300
Kavundan	738	2,194	297	632	2,474	415	682
Eshariya, Malayali	1,099	732	862	1,383	717	1,556	940
Do Paradesi	730	1,240	900	1,500	556	662	570
Kudumi Chetti	1,037	1,295	1,126	787	904	1,219	903
Kusavan	1,137	977	1,328	2,878	2,029	771	934
Nayar	1,081	976	939	1,281	776	1,139	1,267
Otta Naikan	1,031	835	1,413	658	701	1,385	903
Panan	1,291	1,222	1,218	2,034	2,030	1,081	1,116
Pandaran	1,053	855	867	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,196
Panditattan	763	939	1,103	672	1,031	694	497
Parayan	1,169	1,137	1,038	1,123	1,092	1,147	1,101
Pulayan	1,014	1,162	1,122	906	951	1,075	807
Valan	1,229	913	1,245	944	1,304	1,344	1,329
Vannan	586	811	290	1,619	389	828	515
Velan	974	890	951	1,173	1,151	956	905
Velakkattalayan	1,138	1,241	1,127	1,486	1,223	740	1,577
Vellalan	593	738	375	455	517	583	759
Veluttedan	1,139	1,102	869	875	1,197	1,167	1,460
Vettuvan	1,001	853	982	905	916	1,206	910
<b>MUSALMAN</b>							
Jonakan	974	1,025	1,003	1,008	769	1,362	1,219
Ravuttan	850	924	1,055	1,095	662	940	465
<b>CHRISTIAN.</b>							
Anglo-Indian	860	1,163	1,011	618	968	947	586
European	535	...	...	1,000	1,000	600	462
Indian Christian	994	990	935	1,063	966	1,038	976
<b>JAIN.</b>							
	741	750	750	1,333	1,000	609	667
<b>JEW.</b>							
Black Jew	980	873	2,590	3,000	603	1,107	500
White Jew	1,040	..	178	120	...	27,000	6,000
<b>ANIMIST.</b>							
Kadan	851	714	880	545	1,500	755	622
Malayan	880	560	460	2,000	1,143	1,000	2,200



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods  
1896—1900, 1901—1910 and 1911—1921.*

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between column 2 and 3, Ex-cess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between column 5 and 6, Ex-cess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between column 4 and 7, Ex-cess of former over latter +, defect —	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	3,813	3,538	7,351	3,207	2,213	5,420	— 275	— 594	+ 1,531	928	815
1897	6,016	4,917	10,933	5,182	4,205	9,387	— 1,090	— 979	+ 1,548	917	811
1898	2,843	2,712	5,555	1,793	4,019	5,812	— 100	— 744	+ 3,255	965	845
1899	2,731	2,627	5,358	2,811	2,137	4,948	— 104	— 674	+ 410	962	760
1900	3,042	3,039	6,081	3,159	2,636	5,795	— 3	— 529	+ 292	999	833
Total 1896—1900	18,445	16,864	35,309	19,352	15,632	34,984	— 1,531	— 1,520	+ 525	914	816
1901	2,615	2,574	5,189	3,571	2,777	6,348	— 119	— 896	+ 1,179	956	756
1902	2,846	2,941	5,787	4,191	3,163	7,354	— 95	— 1,028	+ 1,567	1,033	755
1903	3,440	3,492	6,932	4,286	3,521	7,807	— 52	— 765	+ 875	1,015	821
1904	3,787	3,652	7,439	3,965	3,228	7,193	— 155	— 757	+ 226	959	814
1905	...	...	7,975	...	...	8,455	...	...	+ 480	...	...
1906	...	...	8,545	...	...	8,020	...	...	+ 325	...	...
1907	...	...	8,885	...	...	12,960	...	...	+ 4,075	...	...
1908	3,998	3,881	7,879	...	...	12,005	— 117	...	+ 4,126	971	...
1909	7,846	7,667	15,513	...	...	10,738	— 179	...	+ 4,775	977	...
1910	8,210	7,574	15,784	...	...	10,946	— 636	...	+ 4,838	923	...
Total 1901—1910	...	...	89,786	...	...	91,924	...	...	+ 2,138	...	...
1911	8,556	8,046	16,602	6,350	5,526	11,876	— 510	— 824	+ 4,726	941	870
1912	8,391	7,940	16,331	7,286	6,513	13,799	— 451	— 773	+ 2,532	946	894
1913	7,581	7,240	14,821	8,575	7,794	16,369	— 341	— 784	+ 1,548	955	909
1914	8,647	8,192	16,839	6,746	6,238	12,984	— 455	— 508	+ 3,835	947	925
1915	8,150	8,079	16,229	5,669	4,926	10,595	— 371	— 634	+ 6,043	956	886
1916	7,808	7,658	15,466	5,251	4,785	10,036	— 200	— 471	+ 5,379	974	910
1917	7,769	7,632	15,401	5,388	4,900	10,288	— 157	— 479	+ 5,101	982	919
1918	7,848	7,480	15,328	7,388	6,462	13,850	— 368	— 926	+ 1,478	953	875
1919	6,956	6,776	13,732	10,299	8,811	19,110	— 150	— 486	+ 6,380	974	955
1920	7,289	6,927	14,216	7,134	6,247	13,381	— 362	— 790	+ 738	950	889
Total 1911—1920	79,295	75,920	155,215	69,980	63,298	133,278	— 3,375	— 6,672	+ 21,927	957	905

NOTE:—Figures for the years prior to 1896 are not available, since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1896. Figures for the columns left blank are also not available.



## CHAPTER VII.

### CIVIL CONDITION.

55. In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations". All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayers in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandhams were not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayers desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1095 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

57. Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent. and of females 45·2 per cent. are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers; that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age, the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 15, the proportions for females being 38 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent. of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent.; but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form 4 per cent. and females 3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 13 widow girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower, especially a young widower, during one Census, will be a married man, and not a widower, at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is, that on the night of 18th March 1921, there were 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State, that universality of marriage, juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 43,109 or 99·9 per cent. are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 99·98 per cent. of males and 99·91 per cent. of females are unmarried, while among



Muhamadans 99·94 per cent. of males and 99·81 per cent. of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8·9 per cent. of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6·1 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmans; but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood. There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5.

59. Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago; but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education. This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also. During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent., while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000.

---











SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

I. *Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 males at certain ages in each religion and natural division.*

## MALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Cochin State</b>																		
All Religions ...	578	581	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	415	552	30	25	826	149
Hindu ...	576	530	44	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	428	538	34	27	822	151
Musalman ...	595	577	28	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	437	540	23	11	883	104
Christian ...	580	582	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	998	4	...	386	590	24	23	828	154
Jain ...	500	414	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	200	367	600	33	...	667	333
Jew ...	555	537	58	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	555	422	23	24	803	173
Animist ...	485	449	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	326	554	30	...	551	119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

II. *Distribution of civil condition of 1,000 females at certain ages in each religion and natural division.*

## FEMALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Cochin State</b>																		
All Religions ...	452	390	158	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	913	55	1	160	730	110	15	413	572
Hindu ...	439	387	174	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	914	64	2	131	712	124	15	393	592
Musalman ...	467	554	159	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	913	51	1	131	713	162	13	412	575
Christian ...	482	596	122	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	903	57	...	157	779	73	18	168	514
Jain ...	395	312	95	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	47	...	...	...	333	667
Jew ...	469	412	119	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	933	57	...	195	701	40	19	424	557
Animist ...	555	553	112	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	122	...	55	29	559	412



SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.*

Religion and age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10 ...	2,772	...	...	2,667	...	...
10—15 ...	1,310	4	...	1,163	68	2
15—40 ...	1,654	2,186	120	663	3,017	453
40 and over ...	48	1,615	291	30	812	1,125
Hindu						
0—10 ...	2,713	...	...	2,575	3	...
10—15 ...	1,233	3	...	1,101	76	2
15—40 ...	1,711	2,151	135	683	2,981	520
40 and over ...	54	1,647	303	30	810	1,219
Musalman						
0—10 ...	2,803	1	...	2,808	2	...
10—15 ...	1,334	4	...	1,248	67	1
15—40 ...	1,729	2,135	92	598	3,185	32
40 and over ...	23	1,632	192	22	683	554
Christians						
0—10 ...	2,905	...	...	2,862	1	...
10—15 ...	1,353	5	...	1,296	50	...
15—40 ...	1,496	2,287	93	623	3,032	291
40 and over ...	42	1,528	286	32	850	912
Jain						
0—10 ...	2,414	...	...	2,093	...	...
10—15 ...	630	...	172	1,628	...	...
15—40 ...	1,897	2,104	17	233	4,651	...
40 and over ...	...	1,035	517	...	465	330
Jew						
0—10 ...	2,419	...	...	2,621	...	...
10—15 ...	1,005	...	...	1,207	86	...
15—40 ...	2,062	1,567	85	828	3,259	172
40 and over ...	68	2,300	494	34	776	1,617
Animist						
0—10 ...	2,475	...	...	2,000	...	...
10—15 ...	910	...	...	588	59	...
15—40 ...	1,464	2,621	404	706	4,353	294
40 and over ...	...	1,868	253	59	1,115	822

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religious and Natural Divisions.*

Natural Division and Religion	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
	ALL AGES			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.															
Cochin State.															
All Religions ...	803	1,053	1,945	988	9,300	4,000	911	18,536	10,375	412	1,418	3,864	644	516	1,675
Hindu ...	799	1,067	1,164	995	18,500	...	900	23,943	18,250	420	1,453	4,934	386	515	1,222
Musalman ...	760	1,009	1,731	966	1,000	1,000	871	17,808	...	335	1,443	4,574	914	491	1,222
Christian ...	824	1,030	3,204	978	2,750	...	948	9,954	1,667	414	1,330	3,119	763	552	1,222
Jain ...	536	917	800	643	...	...	1,750	...	...	91	1,111	...	...	333	1,222
Jew ...	534	1,053	2,929	1,070	...	...	1,186	...	...	397	2,054	2,090	500	333	2,034
Animist ...	594	1,056	1,462	694	...	...	556	...	...	414	1,422	625	...	514	2,800



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex of certain types for selected cases.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>COCHIN STATE.</b>																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalavari	603	342	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	440	518	42	108	739	153
Arayar	614	337	49	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	981	19	...	312	627	61	19	815	166
Brahmin, Malavali	519	453	23	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	968	32	...	298	630	22	90	832	78
do Tamil	495	475	30	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	955	44	1	202	778	20	31	833	81
do Konkani	653	290	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	950	48	2	513	457	30	37	744	219
do Others	510	465	25	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	14	2	230	753	17	178	751	71
Chakkian	684	253	63	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	930	56	14	250	585	132	103	690	207
Chaliyan	602	369	29	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	965	35	...	194	779	27	47	829	114
Chett	541	416	40	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	932	65	3	220	750	30	8	846	146
Devangan	481	361	158	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	649	351	...	273	500	227	119	524	357
Eluttissan	552	405	43	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	977	21	2	217	741	42	12	849	129
Huvan	588	376	36	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	970	30	...	231	736	33	19	835	146
Karkolan	542	411	47	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	956	44	...	213	747	40	17	832	151
Kammalan	582	333	35	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	960	40	...	236	723	41	20	861	119
Kanakkan	605	351	44	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	969	31	...	316	620	54	34	821	145
Kanjiyan	545	404	51	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	900	100	...	294	667	33	43	780	172
Kivundan	602	301	97	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	871	129	...	1000	...	...	...	363	637
Kshatriya, Malavali	600	354	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	75	...	422	528	50	68	797	135
do Paradesi	465	465	70	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	939	61	...	284	635	81	63	797	140
Kudum Chetti	450	501	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	70	5	146	803	51	39	848	118
Kusavan	443	501	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	843	148	9	184	756	60	14	841	145
Nayar	630	324	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	431	531	38	47	779	174
Ottamikan	436	508	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	959	11	...	92	869	39	36	818	146
Panan	502	425	73	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	929	71	...	237	654	109	45	802	153
Pandaran	562	412	26	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	974	26	...	149	808	43	48	854	68
Pandittattan	509	450	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	893	107	...	306	655	39	11	878	111
Parayan	510	405	55	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	935	58	7	177	761	62	17	806	177
Pulayan	517	407	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	962	36	2	179	753	65	10	867	123
Valan	536	425	36	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	963	37	...	235	718	47	10	894	96
Vannan	393	402	205	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	413	587	...	89	340	621	15	645	340
Velan	553	370	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	933	64	3	196	725	79	21	821	153
Velakkattalavan	593	367	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	973	27	...	283	681	36	44	798	158
Vellalan	492	477	31	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	2	2	99	863	38	14	908	78
Veluttedan	596	364	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	279	687	34	40	806	154
Vettuvan	574	385	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	951	47	2	219	733	43	13	847	140
<i>Musalman.</i>																		
Jonakan	603	375	22	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	953	17	...	243	731	21	17	879	104
Ravuttan	561	400	39	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	229	727	44	18	858	124
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo-Indian	686	295	19	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	760	222	13	37	909	54
European	326	674	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	100	600	...	231	769	...
Indian Christian	579	383	38	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	950	49	1	205	763	32	22	822	156
<i>Jain.</i>																		
...	500	411	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	700	200	100	261	696	43	...	667	333
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	500	434	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	109	569	31	24	799	177
White Jew	933	67	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	392	540	68	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	209	687	104	...	919	81
Malayan	760	180	60	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	857	143	...	600	400



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambilasarasi	433	357	210	1000	...	...	993	7	...	621	351	28	58	709	203	23	356	621
Aravan	443	435	122	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	630	359	11	28	836	136	20	590	390
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000	...	...	880	120	...	388	588	24	133	711	156	9	335	656
do Tamil	437	424	139	1000	...	...	981	19	...	338	643	19	...	841	159	...	570	430
do Konkani	365	423	212	1000	...	...	991	9	...	374	610	16	14	831	155	3	256	741
do Others	278	525	197	1000	...	...	957	43	...	280	700	20	43	831	126	6	423	571
Chakkan	357	500	143	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	529	451	20	66	724	210	48	642	310
Chahyan	536	411	53	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	986	14	...	279	690	31	77	733	190
Chetti	420	385	195	1000	...	...	953	47	...	389	586	25	28	665	307	13	349	638
Devangan	472	448	80	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	478	522	...	314	529	157	45	750	205
Ezhuttassan	431	406	163	1000	...	...	998	2	...	610	368	22	67	777	156	12	426	562
Iluvan	454	383	163	1000	...	...	998	2	...	764	226	10	68	824	108	13	377	610
Kaikolan	449	425	126	1000	...	...	997	3	...	649	344	7	124	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	468	387	145	1000	...	...	995	5	...	718	270	12	79	797	124	16	498	576
Kanakkan	471	382	147	1000	...	...	996	4	...	722	263	15	69	793	138	24	426	550
Kaniyan	459	329	212	1000	...	...	985	15	...	609	354	37	235	562	203	15	397	588
Kavundan	723	211	66	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	945	55	...	9	929	62	26	561	413
Kshatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	519	472	9	159	693	148	16	496	488
do Paradesi	403	449	148	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	458	542	...	20	980	...	22	400	578
Kudumi Chetti	323	451	226	1000	...	...	965	34	1	366	587	47	17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavan	445	451	104	1000	...	...	985	15	...	598	400	2	45	841	114	19	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000	...	...	996	4	...	725	257	18	75	748	177	11	320	669
Ottaniakan	346	448	206	1000	...	...	992	8	...	657	326	17	145	692	163	12	465	523
Panan	372	449	179	1000	...	...	990	10	...	443	516	41	56	760	184	13	378	604
Pandaran	420	369	211	1000	...	...	993	7	...	693	289	15	36	596	368	13	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	471	500	29	170	705	125	21	628	351
Parayan	449	421	130	1000	...	...	997	3	...	663	326	11	68	811	121	12	526	462
Pulayan	492	365	143	1000	...	...	999	1	...	668	316	16	55	797	148	8	435	557
Valan	390	430	180	1000	...	...	997	3	...	647	332	21	73	790	137	21	430	549
Vannan	535	313	152	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	894	106	...	149	518	333	120	603	277
Velan	457	418	125	1000	...	...	992	9	...	595	391	14	77	773	151	16	587	397
Velakkattalavan	500	301	199	1000	...	...	991	9	...	662	321	17	112	631	257	28	408	564
Vellan	359	438	203	1000	...	...	978	22	...	668	307	25	34	653	313	4	651	345
Veluttedan	423	365	212	1000	...	...	996	4	...	622	352	26	125	658	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000	...	...	995	5	...	715	272	13	73	886	41	29	541	430
<i>Musalman.</i>																		
Jonakan	503	356	141	1000	...	...	998	2	...	930	151	19	58	810	132	12	433	555
Ravuttan	542	407	51	1000	...	...	992	8	...	814	186	...	35	908	57	47	662	285
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	579	361	60	144	825	31	109	558	398
European	174	739	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	111	899	...	83	750	167
Indian Christian	481	396	123	1000	...	...	993	7	...	719	278	3	54	852	94	18	468	514
Jain	395	512	93	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	364	636	...	71	929	...	...	333	667
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	472	430	95	1000	...	...	990	10	...	649	351	...	102	869	29	24	439	537
White Jew	449	295	256	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	236	519	185	...	375	625
<i>Druid.</i>																		
Kadan	262	627	111	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	389	575	55	63	996	31	44	478	473
Malayan	545	341	114	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	700	360	...	143	571	286	...	727	273



## CHAPTER VIII.

### LITERACY.

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also, the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

The meaning of the statistics.

61. Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

a. Reference to statistics.

62. According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read and write is 181,410 of whom 132,090 are males and 49,320 females, as against 139,093, 111,146 and 27,937 respectively in 1911. In other words in every 1,000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 151 in 1911. In every 1,000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate, as against 243 and 61 respectively in 1911. The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and

Extent of literacy.

Number of literates in 1000 in 1921.	Males	Females
Cochin	274	99
Trombay	331	113
Malabar	209	49
South Cann	162	28
Trichy	248	24
Madras City	453	174
do. Presidency	152	21
Baroda	210	40
Mysore	143	22
Hyderabad	27	8

Provinces are given in the margin.

63. The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely, 0—10, 10—15, 15—20, and 20 and over. The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking, as in 1911. For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 25 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a rapid increase in female education.

Literacy by age and sex.

64. In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females. These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 28 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Jains the Muhammedans come last in point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 12 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 26 literates for every hundred persons 18 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale, such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Iluvans, Kammalans, etc.

Literacy by religion.



65. There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English. Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females. Literacy in English. There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911. The literates in English therefore come to 30·5 in a thousand males and 6·6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians. The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect. There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911 : there are now 25 in one thousand. It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males.

66. In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters. Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village. The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pies to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight. Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear. The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911. It has therefore now been working for 10 years. Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent. and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent. Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79·4 per cent., while Primary Schools have increased by 65·6 per cent. As against one school for every village, there are now practically two. 12·9 per cent. of the males and 6 per cent. of the females are now at school as against 7·1 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. 16,688 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911. Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade. There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State. The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools.

67. Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education. From Rs. 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs. 9·5 lakhs. The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII. Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., are not available.

68. The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State : there are, however, seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate												Number per mille who are illiterate			Number per mille who are literate in English		
	All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113	815	726	901	18	30	7	
Hindu	165	255	79	33	20	227	115	331	132	367	79	835	715	921	19	33	5	
Musalman	85	153	15	10	4	90	20	170	23	251	19	915	847	985	3	6	...	
Christian	262	350	173	45	33	347	262	475	322	735	203	738	650	827	22	32	11	
European including Armenian	909	907	913	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	898	800	91	93	57	848	960	826	
Anglo-Indian	288	235	350	204	101	158	533	247	444	271	442	712	765	650	139	122	159	
Indian Christian	262	351	172	43	33	349	260	477	322	513	200	738	649	825	21	31	10	
Jain	356	569	70	286	...	200	143	714	...	719	100	644	431	930	40	52	23	
Jew	278	380	176	21	39	322	160	397	227	543	239	722	629	824	37	53	21	
Animist	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	67	...	9	10	992	990	994	...	...	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literary by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	All ages			0 - 10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	...	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	...	255	79	153	15	350	173	569	70	380	176	6



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*English Literacy by age, sex and location.*

District and Natural Division	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10 000															
	1921								1911		1901		1891			
	0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cochin State ...	14	8	293	121	727	204	359	57	303	66	193	71	108	12	26	3

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Progress of literacy since 1881*

District and Natural Divisions	NUMBER OF LITERATE									
	All ages 10 and over									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	365	329	302	370	...	127	79	59	62	...

District and Natural Divisions	PER MILLE.											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	359	303	282	174	104	77	397	367	341	115	70	60

NOTE.—Out of a population of 600,278 there were 10,752 persons returned as literate in 1881. Figures by sex and age are not available.



## SUBSIDORY PAGE 11

[illegible]



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.*

Class of Institution	1921		1911		1901		1891 †		
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Second Grade Colleges...	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1	455
High Schools	28	2 574	10	1 246	8	804	High School	1	373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6 781	21	2 646	19	1 696	Anglo-Vernacular		
Primary Schools	1 026	79 381	930	46 550	875	21 139	Schools	26	2 062
Special Schools, such as Technical and Industrial Schools	21	1 041	11	698	286	1 904	Vernacular Schools	76	4 683
							Palace Schools	2	25
							Hebrew School	1	37
Total	1 158	90 215	1 015	51 322	1 289	59 600		107	7 635

\* Includes schools where the Kora, music, etc., are taught.

† Classification of schools was different in 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Main results of University examinations.*

Examination	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination...	532	234	378	102	193	41	27	16
F. A. or Intermediate Examination...	156	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

*Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.*

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc.)	1921		1911		1901		1891	
		No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam	Weekly	7	5,850	3	2,675	...	...	...	...
English	Do	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular	Do	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam	Bi-monthly	...	...	1	280	...	...	...	...
Do	Monthly	10	1 875	7	5,200	...	...	...	...
Do. and Sanskrit	Do	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...
Do. Latin and English	Do	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
English and Latin	Do	1	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	Do	1	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam	Once in two months	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...
English	Quarterly	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>14,475</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9,075</b>	...	...	...	...



## CHAPTER IX.

### LANGUAGE.

69 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table X, while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 20 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from 100·2 per cent. to 0·2 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz., A—Vernaculars of India; B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries; and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are subdivided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

70. Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State, though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,822 persons, or over 90 per cent. of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differ considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people, but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89·6 per cent. of the people in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, 92·1 per cent. in Cranganur, 96·5 per cent. in Mukundapuram and Trichur, 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 57·8 per cent. in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State, many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue.

71. Tamil is the mother tongue of 57,574 persons or 5·9 per cent. of the population, and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam, Tamil spoken by goldsmiths and chetties differs perceptibly from the Tamil spoken by Brahmans. The former is only an incongruous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

72. Hindustani is returned by 2,341 persons who are Musalmans, Telugu by 8,991, Gujarati by 1,342 and Marathi by 3,013 who are Konkani Brahmans. The language spoken by the majority of Konkani Brahmans is only a dialect of Marathi called Konkani. This dialect is spoken by 17,601 persons including Kudumb Chetties.

73. 580 persons or 1·6 per cent. of the total population have returned non-Indian languages as their mother tongue and 7 such languages have been recorded. The number of persons who have returned "English" as their mother tongue has fallen from 412 in 1911 to 324 in 1921, while the Portuguese speaking people have fallen down from 237



to 50. The fall in the number of English speaking people is due to the reduction in the strength of Anglo Indians who number only 2,182 as against 2,446 in 1911.

74. A certain amount of literary activity is going on in the State, but progress has hitherto been slow. Public service and practice of law demand English educated men; so also commerce and industry. Rich literature in vernaculars has therefore very little attraction for the public. It is not even the accepted medium of higher education and it would be no wonder if at the next Census an Indian gentleman with his english-educated wife returns "English" as the language ordinarily spoken in the house. Correct statistics of literary production are not available as there is no provision in the State for registration of books. The introduction of such a Regulation in the State is now engaging the attention of the Government, and a draft Regulation has been published for public criticism.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by Language.

Family	Group	Language	Dialect	Total number of speakers		Number per mille of the population of the State
				1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-European (Aryan sub-family)	Southern	LANGUAGES OF INDIA.				
		Marathi	...	3,013	1,061	3
		Goanese	...	8	11	...
		Konkani	...	17,604	21,153	18
	Western	Gujarati	...	1,342	1,060	1
		Kachchi	...	622	352	1
		Hindi	...	46	121	...
		Urdu	...	2	13	...
		Western Hindi	...	2,341	2,234	2
		Hindustani	...	...	...	...
Dravidian		Canarese	...	3,772	4,152	4
		Malayalam	...	882,822	820,129	902
		Tamil	...	57,574	55,231	59
		Telugu	...	8,901	11,224	9
		Tulu	...	453	546	...
		...	...	...	...	...
Indo-European (Semitic Branch)	LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.					
	Roman	Portuguese	...	50	237	...
		Spanish	...	9	16	...
		English	...	324	412	...
	Teutonic	Dutch	...	2	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Branch	Hebrew	...	50	27	...
	Southern Branch	Syrian	...	92	2	...
		Arabic	...	53	111	...
		...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each Taluk.

Taluk	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malayalam	Tamil	Konkani	Telugu	Canarese	Hindustani	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin-Kanayannur	8,961	317	492	7	15	18	190
Cranganur	9,213	325	154	...	2	1	5
Mukundapuram	9,649	209	95	23	3	8	13
Trichur	9,650	254	16	48	5	13	14
Talapilli	9,397	379	...	133	32	6	3
Chittur	5,775	3,355	1	530	186	138	15
Mean for the State	9,017	588	180	91	38	24	62



## CHAPTER X.

### INFIRMITIES.

75. Imperial Tables XII and XII-A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. At the previous Census statistics relating to insanity, deafness, blindness and leprosy were recorded; but at the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf-mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner, this limitation was done away with.

Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called; but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity. The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family. In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease. Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family. The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity".

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative, the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter in this column 'blind', 'deaf-mute', 'insane', or 'leper' as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye, or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy".

76. There is a Leper Asylum in the island called Venduruthy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Leper Asylum in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapara". A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Leper Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Leper Asylum. The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 15 and 13 respectively.

Among the insanes one Hindu female, one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are



deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind. One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper.

77. The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses. The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at

Numbers and proportion  
of afflicted.

Year	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
1881 ...	103	235	281	148
1891 ..	213	397	8	50
1901 ...	227	546	826	13
1911 ..	292	831	1,185	26
1921 ..	381	701	1,276	27

each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I. The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind. From 281 in 1881 to 1,276 at the last Census reached the figure of 1,276 and of this

number 637 are females and 613 males. Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust; this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind. Exposure to smoke by cooking in ill-ventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females. The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life. The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such; but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural. Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks.

78. Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk. Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks. Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality.

79. Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females. In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males. The figures in the

Infirmities by Age and  
Sex.

Number of females to 100 males afflicted.

Insane	...	...	79
Deaf-mute	...	...	85
Blind	...	...	104
Lepers	...	...	37
Total	...	...	81

margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted. More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance. More deaf-

mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55. In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably out-number afflicted males.

80. Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes. As the total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste. Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvass and 45 Nayars. Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes. There are 155 deaf-mutes among them. Iluvass come next with 99 and Nayars with 52. Among the blind 282 are Iluvass, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayars. 157 Indian

Infirmities by Castes, etc.



Christians, 113 Iluvass and 15 Nayers are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Iluvass. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of each community. Among Pulayans there are 26 lepers and 88 blind. The Table presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State.	44	34	27	32	21	34	30	23	27	13	57	39	77	66	41	47	33	60	43	37
Cochin Kanayan- nur ...	53	40		36	26	41	32		26	17	46	39		58	45	46	41		34	29
Cranganur ...	28	6		43	9	52	18		43	...	28	18		21	9	12	6		29	..
Mukundapuram ...	37	23		25	14	23	30		27	2	60	46		95	22	48	31		41	23
Trichur ...	43	44		38	19	30	28		31	17	77	41		70	52	62	32		45	30
Talapilli ...	34	30		27	27	26	31		13	23	49	45		59	53	41	35		63	67
Chittur ...	59	42		31	18	55	20		37	3	65	18		57	39	37	25		42	52

District and Natural Division	Blind										Lepor									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cochin State.	127	133	113	133	50	128	125	107	105	43	70	73	57	66	27	25	28	25	31	23
Cochin-Kanavan- nur ...	102	108		88	45	78	51		55	38	139	123		106	81	42	43		29	22
Cranganur ...	137	71		113	19	81	24		101	48	68	59		128	9		31		22	10
Mukundapuram ...	115	119		125	39	128	117		107	53	55	52		74	21	21	27		17	32
Trichur ...	161	183		191	37	169	161		149	10	36	12		28	22	14	19		26	23
Talapilli ...	165	175		177	104	175	196		126	71	66	66		40	30	29	24		29	28
Chittur ...	89	98		114	24	120	102		124	26	15	36		26	9	14	15		20	5

Talukwar figures for 1901 are not available.







SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—

Disorders of the eye.

BLIND—								
AGE	Male (cont)	Female						
		1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0—5	...		188	243	209	121	8	...
5—10	...	1 776	535	582	525	525	4	...
10—15	...		267	131	15	...	5	...
15—20	...		487	...	...	...	...	...
20—25	...	3 719	518	637	...	...	...	...
25—30	...		597	...	...	...	...	...
30—35	...		706	...	...	...	...	...
35—40	...		675	...	...	...	...	...
40—45	...		879	...	...	...	...	...
45—50	...	4 605	550	...	...	...	...	...
50—55	...		853	...	...	...	...	...
55—60	...		659	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over	...		3,213	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10 600	10,060	10 010	10 010	10 010	10 010	10 000

Leprosy—								
AGE	Male—(cont)	Female						
		1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1881
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0—5	...	13	12	1 270	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	173	12	...	159	...	...	...
10—15	...	303	377	...	317	...	...	...
15—20	...	606	335	...	711	...	...	...
20—25	...	423	711	1 000	1 349	...	...	...
25—30	...	1 429	1 058	...	875	...	...	...
30—35	...	952	1 255	...	1 503	...	...	...
35—40	...	1 082	1 171	...	873	...	...	...
40—45	...	1 212	2 385	...	794	...	...	...
45—50	...	953	...	1 750	1 032	...	...	...
50—55	...	779	1 297	...	714	...	...	...
55—60	...	909	...	...	556	...	...	...
60 and over	...	1 126	1 297	...	1 111	...	...	...
Total	...	10,000	10 000	10 000	10 009	10 000	10 020	10 000

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 are available for the three age-periods 0—5, 15—20, and 45—50 only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and sex under 160,000,000.

AGE	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000											
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Leprosy		Leprosy		Leprosy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	...	2	3	15	6	21	15	2	200	...	...	...
5—10	...	1	2	56	52	50	38	3	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	8	3	61	54	71	28	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	39	23	88	63	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25	...	49	29	83	61	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—30	...	58	44	74	76	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—35	...	94	44	73	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—40	...	103	78	56	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40—45	...	78	68	52	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—50	...	72	121	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—55	...	100	67	59	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—60	...	95	67	35	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over	...	93	82	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	...	44	34	57	47	112	128	70	25	789	846	1039



[illegible][illegible][illegible]



abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community, the term "Eluttassan" has been substituted this time for "Kadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

---



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.*

Group and Caste.	Strength	Group and Caste.	Strength	Group and Caste.	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (136)	132,687	BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (228)	223,406
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232				
Do Others	61	Kaniyan	2,393	Ilavai Shanai	223,405
Nayars	131,054				1
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (3)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
Agamudaiyan	81			Chakkan	463
Kavundan	6,354	Panan	2,642		
Parayan	7,145			LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Parayan, Tamil	90	TRADERS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786		
Muttiriyar	7			Chakkiliyan	438
Pulayan	69,423	Baniya	336	To'kollan	349
Vellalan	4,587	Bhuttiva	31		
		Chetti	9,163		
LABOURERS (11)	10,328	Komatti	1	EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (13)	17,634
		Kavara	260		
Kudumi Chetti	10,228	Vaniyan	995	Eluttassan	15,197
				Ottunakaran	2,437
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	BARBERS (4)	4,217		
				OTHERS (352)	344,871
Kadan	274	Ambattan	1,032		
Malayan	94	Velakkattalavan	3,185		
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKEE-BEARERS, ETC. (24)	23,686	WASHERMEN (12)	11,617	Dasi	270
				Idayan	209
Arayan	5,580	Vannin	2,038	Kakkalan	508
Kanakkal	8,424	Velan	6,232	Kammalan, Tamil	901
Mukkuvan	89	Veluttedan	3,347	Kavutiyar	603
		WEAVERS (7)	7,178		
Pondan	56	Chaiyan	2,003	Kurukkal	109
Vulan	9,507	Devangan	370	Manavar	5
Valluvan	30	Kaikolan	4,805	Mudaliyar	687
		CARPENTERS (19)	18,555	Naidu	640
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (5)	4,759			Nambidi	362
		Marasari	18,555		
Vettuvan	4,759	MASONS (4)	3,571	Nanjanattu Pillai	136
				Pulluvan	114
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (41)	40,368	Kallasari	2,436	Samantan	59
		Kallan	1,135	Sudra unspecified	362
Embran	917	POTTERS (4)	3,442	Tarakan	800
Gouda Brahman	1,660				
Konkani Brahman	8,080	Kusavin	2,442	Tottiyar	58
Elaiyad	830			Vadukan	657
Muttad	179	BLACKSMITHS (8)	8,029	Vaisvan	886
Nambudiri	5,427			Valachetti	27
Tamil Brahman	21,836	Kollan	8,029	Vilkamp	1,005
Other Brahmins	1,439	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901		
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079			Anglo Indian	2,182
Adikal	23	Tattan	5,602	European	66
Chakkivar	71	Panditattan	1,299	Indian Christian	260,347
Chakkivar Nambiyar	51	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,066	Jonakan	56,018
Chengozhi Nambiyar	945			Kachehi	73
Kulitta Kurup	151	Kannin	120		
Maru	1,447	Mosari	946	Pathan	1,165
Nambiyassan	522			Ravattan	5,544
Pisharott	1,228	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHEERS (4)	3,560	Sarad	139
Puvai	891			Sheik	2,005
Thiyattunni	80	Pandiran	3,560	Black Jew	1,014
Variyar	2,600				
				White Jew	153
				Jain	101
				Others	65,965

NOTE.—The number given within brackets indicates the proportion per cent to the total population of the State.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE --				NET VARIATION	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881		1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1881—1921	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
HINDU.	646,132	615,708	554,255	501,544	499,324	+	49	+	10.5	+	1.68	+
Andhavas	8,079	7,804	7,483	7,143	...	+	13.5	+	4.7	...	9.36	+
Vairav	2,600	2,556	2,209	2,011	...	+	11.7	+	9.8	...	9.89	+
Aravan	5,580	4,766	4,081	3,093	...	+	17.1	+	31.9	...	2,487	+
Brahman	40,368	35,532	31,244	26,233	22,110	+	13.6	+	19.7	...	18.938	+
Konkani Brahman	8,080	8,522	7,250	6,086	7,277	—	5.2	+	19.1	...	16.3	+
Malavali do	6,436	6,617	6,407	5,982	5,003	—	2.7	+	7.1	...	19.5	+
Nambudiri do	5,427	5,520	5,290	5,002	4,256	—	1.7	+	5.7	...	14.9	+
Tamil Brahman	21,836	18,923	16,017	12,201	10,577	+	15.4	+	31.2	...	15.3	+
Chalivun	2,063	1,693	1,608	1,586	...	+	18.3	+	1.4	...	...	+
Chetti	9,163	4,606	5,143	10,060	...	+	98.9	—	18.8	...	...	+
Eluttassan	15,197	14,323	13,063	11,796	...	+	6.1	+	10.7	...	...	+
Iluvadu	224,008	208,453	185,464	169,972	...	+	7.5	+	9.1	...	51,036	+
Kakkalan	4,805	4,121	3,616	3,645	...	+	16.6	+	8	...	1,160	+
Kannan	35,917	31,758	29,809	26,956	...	+	3.9	+	10.5	...	8,961	+
Kallasan	2,436	3,101	2,325	1,210	...	—	21.4	+	92.3	...	1,326	+
Kollan	8,029	7,156	6,407	6,545	...	+	12.2	+	2.1	...	1,181	+
Marasan	18,555	17,779	15,533	14,538	...	+	4.4	+	6.8	...	1,017	+
Tattan	5,602	1,809	3,354	3,179	...	+	30.0	+	11.1	...	2,123	+
Kanakkal	8,424	7,527	5,917	9,926	...	+	11.9	+	10.3	...	1,602	+
Kanavan	2,393	3,214	2,547	2,522	...	—	26.2	+	0.9	...	1,29	+
Kayundan	6,354	1,095	...	...	...	+	480.3	+	...	...	6,259	+
Kshatriya	1,649	1,594	1,539	1,918	740	+	3.5	+	26.3	...	903	+
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232	1,015	892	803	...	+	21.4	+	11.0	...	129	+
Kudumu Chetti	10,328	12,971	10,843	10,158	...	—	16.5	+	6.7	...	176	+
Paravan	3,442	3,557	3,931	2,168	...	—	3.2	+	1.9	...	1,271	+
Nair	131,054	121,206	111,837	101,691	...	+	8.1	+	9.9	...	29,363	+
Odia Naikan (Odde)	2,437	2,815	2,066	2,719	...	—	13.4	+	2.4	...	2.2	+
Panan	2,642	2,902	2,781	2,398	...	—	9.0	+	15.9	...	2.1	+
Pandaran	3,560	2,715	2,735	2,941	...	—	4.2	+	3.7	...	7.0	+
Paravan	7,145	8,340	8,841	6,245	...	—	14.3	+	41.5	...	9.0	+



SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.--(cont.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE—					NET VARIATION
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911		1881—1891		
							7	8			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Pulayan	69,423	72,787	59,840	51,251	...	—	4'6	21'6	16'7	+	18,172
Vallan	9,507	7,827	7,564	6,157	...	+	21'5	3'4	22'8	+	3,350
Vannan	2,038	97	442	...	...	+	2,001'0	58'1	...	...	1,536
Vellakkattalivan	3,185	3,271	2,761	2,239	...	—	2'6	18'4	20'1	+	506
Vellam	6,232	9,322	8,243	7,084	...	—	33'1	13'1	16'3	+	552
Vellalan	4,587	6,011	8,242	2,808	...	—	24'1	26'6	187'3	+	1,749
Vellachadan	3,347	3,381	3,152	2,989	...	—	1'0	7'2	5'4	+	358
Vettuvann	4,759	5,261	6,349	747	...	—	9'5	17'1	749'9	+	4,012
MUSALMAN	68,717	63,822	51,492	46,389	33,344	+	7'7	17'1	17'4	+	35,373
Jonakan	56,018	51,469	43,604	36,393	...	+	9'0	18'0	19'8	+	19,625
Ravuthian	6,544	8,130	8,160	6,486	...	—	22'4	3'3	25'8	...	8
Shook	2,095	416	317	273	...	+	403'6	31'2	16'1	+	1,822
CHRISTIAN	262,595	233,092	198,239	173,831	136,361	+	12'7	17'5	14'0	+	126,231
Anglo-Indian	2,182	2,446	4,033	270	346	—	10'8	39'3	1,393'7	+	14,36
European	66	76	55	38	23	—	13'2	38'1	44'7	+	41
Indian Christian	260,547	230,568	194,151	173,523	135,992	+	12'9	18'7	11'8	+	124,365
JAIN	101	129	5	...	...	—	21'7	2,480'0	...	+	96
JEW	1,167	1,175	1,137	1,142	1,249	—	7	3'3	0'4	—	82
Black Jew	1,014	983	957	...	...	+	3'2	2'7	...	+	57
White Jew	153	192	180	...	...	—	20'3	6'6	...	...	27
ANIMIST	368	4,177	3,897	4,027	...	—	91'2	7'1	3'2	—	3,639

Note.--Net variation in periods 1881-1921 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in the case of Black Jews, white Jews, Jains and Vannan the figures indicate the net variation in the period 1901-1921 and of Kavundan in the period 1911-1921, those for the rest being in the period 1891-1921.



Geography of Caste, Tribes and Races.

CHITTUR TALUK (CHITTAI NADU)

NADU (42,000).—The name of the district in the Tamil language.

ADHAI (2,000).—These are the priests who perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language. They perform temple services. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language.

ADHAI (2,000).—These are the priests who perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language. They perform temple services. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language.

ADHAI (2,000).—These are the priests who perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language. They perform temple services. They are also called *Adhais* in the Malayalam language.

AMBATTAN (1081).—Tamil Brahmins.

ANGLO-INDIAN (2152).—English name given to Europeans of mixed Indian descent. They were originally called *Anglo-Indians*.

ARAYAN (558).—These are the *Arayan* Vairis.

BANUA (53).—Vairis of the *Banua* caste.

BHATTIA (51).—These are the *Bhattia* caste.

ELACHIAN (1012).—These are the *Elachian* caste.

BORA (490).—These are the *Bora* caste. They are the only *Saivas* found in Cochin.

CHAKKAN (60).—These are the *Chakkan* caste. They are also called *Vaniyans*.

BRAHMAN (41,008).—One of the 16 castes into which Hindus are divided.

CHAKKILIYA (1,081).—These are the *Chakiliya* caste.

CHAKKIYAR (1).—This is the caste of *Chakkiyar* Nambiyars. Women born after the commencement of the *Chakkiyar* Nambiyar caste. Boys so born and invested with the sacred thread are called *Chakkiyar* and those not invested with sacred thread become *Chakkiyar* Nambiyars. The profession is to narrate religious stories in temples and *Chakkiyar* Nambiyars keep their name, such recitals. The women of *Chakkiyars* are called *Illodammas* and of the latter *Nangyas*.

CHAKKIYAR NAMBIYAR (510).—Vile above.

CHALIYAN (2,003).—These are the *Chaliyan* caste.

CHANGAZH NAMBIYAR (450).—A class of *Amalavasis*.

CHETTI (9).—These are the *Chetti* caste.

CHUNNAMETTIAN (3).—A Telugu caste people who deal in *chunnam*.

DASI (270).—*Dasias* attached to *Ko Kon* temples recruited from *Konkani* Sudras.

DEVANGAN (370).—These are generally known as *Chetans* mostly found in *Chittur* Taluk and the eastern part of the *Talipuzi* Taluk. Their agnomen is *Chetti*.

ELAYAD (850).—A class of *Malayali* Brahmins who suffered degradation either for officiating at the funeral rites of the *Nayars* or for their having *fully* partaken of the food served at the anniversaries of *Nayars*. Their women are called *Elomas*.

EMBRAN (917).—Tulu Brahman immigrants from South Canara. They are employed as priests in Temples.

ELUTTASSAN (15,197).—This was originally a title given to the learned among *Kadupattans*. All *Kadupattans* now assume this title and discard the old name by which they were called. Their occupation was to teach the *Vedas*. They were Brahmins originally; according to one story they were the residents of *Katu* Gramam in *Chola* country. They were gained over to Buddhism and were banished by *Chola* kings. After considerable hardship they reached *Malabar*; but *Valia* *Tamburatto* of *Ambari* *Kovilakam*, though gave them shelter, decided they had lost their status. Hence they were called *Kadupattans* being the *Pattans* (Brahmins) of *Katu* Gramam. Another story while admitting the Brahmin origin of these people says that they lost their status for having eaten *Kadu*—a kind of fish.

GAVUDA (1,660).—A class of Brahman mendicants.

HANAVI (155).—A Musalman sect.

IDMIYAN (209).—A shepherd caste from Tamil country.

ILUVAN (224,008).—These are called *Chogans* in Cochin and correspond to *Shanans* in Tamil Districts. Some of them follow *Makkattayam* while the rest follow *Marunakkattayam* law.



of succession. Their headman is called Thandan appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Iruvans are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

**JONAKAN** (56,018).—These are also called Mappilas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed union of converts from Hindus. They are all Sunnis.

**KACHCHI** (73).—A class of Musalmans commonly known as Kachi-Memons.

**KADAN** (274).—A hill tribe in Nelliampatis and Parambikolam. They may more appropriately be called Vedans.

**KAIKOLAN** (4,805).—Hereditary Tamil weaver found in Chittur and Talapilli Taluks.

**KAKKALAN** (508).—A gipsy tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are mat-makers; and the rest are jugglers and snake-charmers. They are also called Kuravans.

**KALLAN** (1,135).—A worker in granite.

**KALLAR** (3).—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

**KALLASARI** (2,436).—A mason.

**KALLATTU KURUP** (151).—A division of Ambalavasis.

**KAMMALAN** (35,917).—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

**KANAKKAN** (8,424).—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

**KANIAN OR KANISAN** (2,393).—Professional village astrologers.

**KANNADIYAN** (56).—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Canarese caste.

**KANNAN** (120).—These are Tamil Kammalans.

**KAVARA** (260).—Professional basket-makers belonging to Telugu caste.

**KAVUNDAN** (6,354).—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

**KAVUTTIYAN** (603).—The priests of Iruvas but inferior in status to Iruvas.

**KOLLAN** (8,029).—Hereditary blacksmiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

**KOMATTI** (1).—A Telugu trading class.

**KONKANI BRAHMAN** (8,080).—A branch of Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkan.

**KSHATRIYA** (1,649).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided. They are grouped under four classes, Malayali, Rajput, Raju and others. The first are known as either **Thampurans**, **Tampans** or **Tirumulpads**. The **Tampurans** are members of the Ruling family, while **Tampans** are those who lost their political power. The rest are **Tirumulpads**. Their women are called **Tampurattis**, **Tampattis**, and **Nambashtaris** respectively. Their priests are **Nambudiris**.

**KUDUMI CHETTY** (10,323).—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

**KURUKKAL** (109).—A sub-division of Nayars.

**KURUP** (903).—A division among Nayars and also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

**KUSAVAN** (3,442).—Potters.

**MARATHA** (76).—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

**MALAYALI BRAHMAN** (6,436).—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

**MALAYAN** (94).—A hill tribe.

**MANAYAR** (5).—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as **Irupattinalu Manayar**.

**MARAR** (1,447).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

**MARASARI** (18,555).—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

**MUDALIYAR** (687).—A section of Vellalans.

**MUKKUVAN** (89).—A caste of fishermen. They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea-coast.

**MUSARI** (946).—Bell-metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

**MUTTAD** (179).—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is differently told in different parts. Their women are called **Manayammas** who are ghoshas like the **Nambudiri** women.

**MUTTIRIYAN** (7).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.



**NAMBIDI** (362).—A caste between Nambudiris and Nayers. They wear the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmans who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. It is also the title of some Nayar aristocrats.

**NAMBIDY KURUP** (25).—See Nambiyassan below.

**NAMBYASSAN** (592).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Unni. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread. They are supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside along with certain Brahmans.

**NAMBUDIRI** (5,427).—The Brahmans of Kerala. Their women are ghostas and are called Antargamanis or Akattamams. Only the eldest son among Nambudiris generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into their own caste. The rich and learned and influential among them are called Nambudiripads.

**NANJANATTU PILLAI** (136).—These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country. The males wear Malayali dress while their women dress more like Vellala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage system also which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

**NAYAR** (131,054).—The military class of old. There are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however, rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of "Menon" but "Nayar" is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

**NAYADI** (119).—An animistic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They are the dirtiest people in the State and even Pulayas and Parayas are polluted by their approach.

**ODIYA** (89).—An Uriya speaking race.

**OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE** (2,437).—These are tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tippu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

**PANAN** (2,642).—A caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and are now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and umbrella-making.

**PANDARAN** (3,560).—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who are long domiciled here make "Pappadams" thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam.

**PANDITATTAN** (1,299).—Tamil goldsmiths.

**PARAVAN** (67).—Chunnam manufacturer.

**PARAYAN** (7,145).—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them make articles of bamboo and cadjan umbrellas.

**PATHAN** (1,165).—These are Musalmans of Afghan descent.

**PISHARODI** (1,228).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi by a Brahman female whom he took as his wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained a sanyasi, ran away as he did not like to take up that life and the children born to him afterwards were called Pisharodis.

**PONDAN** (56).—A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

**PULAYAN** (69,423).—These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumas.

**PULUVAN** (114).—A set of professional beggars.

**PUDUVAL** (891).—A division of Ambalavasis.

**RAJAPUT** (16).—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

**RAVUTTAN** (6,544).—Musalman immigrants from the east coast.

**REDDI** (11).—A cultivating caste of the Telugu country. They are also known as Kappus.

**SAIYID** (139).—The highest sect of Musalmans.

**SAMANTAN** (59).—Nayar aristocrats who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary Nayers in caste. Tradition says that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasurama, the destroyer of Kshatriyas, they renounced their caste observances and migrated to other countries. Subsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cheraman Perumal to restore them their Kshatriya status. Cheraman Perumal then classed these people as Samantas. Some say these are the offsprings of Nayar females with Kshatriya males.

**SHABI** (1,140).—A Musalman sect.

**SHANAN** (1).—A Tamil toddy drawing caste.



**SHEIK** (2,095).—A Musalman tribe.

**TAMIL BRAHMAN** (21,836).—They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar.

**TARAKAN** (800).—Tamil Sudras who are a trading class. They are found only in the Chittur Taluk. Some of them have begun to take the title of 'Menon'.

**TATTAN** (5,602).—Goldsmith. They are a division of Kammalans.

**THIYATTUNNI** (80).—A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Tiyyattam in Bhadrakali Temples. They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis.

**TOLKOLLAN** (349).—Kammalans who work in leather.

**TOTTIYAN** (58).—A Telugu cultivating caste.

**ULLATAN** (413).—A hill tribe. They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale.

**VADUKAN** (657).—Baliyas and Kapus are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries. Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste.

**VAISYAN** (886).—One of the four Hindu castes. They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas.

**VALAN** (9,507).—Fishermen and boatmen. Mukkuvans who are a sub-caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans.

**VALACHETTI** (37).—"Vala" in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article. They belong to the Baliya class.

**VALLUVAN** (30).—They are the priests of Parayans.

**VANIYAN** (995).—Konkani Vaisyans. They wear the sacred thread. Their priests are called Panditans.

**VANNAN** (2,038).—Also called Mannan. They are Tamil washermen.

**VARIYAR** (2,600).—A division of Ambalavasis. Their women are called Varasyars.

**VELAKKATTALAVAN** (3,185).—Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

**VELAN** (6,232).—A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans.

**VELLALAN** (4,587).—A cultivating Tamil caste.

**VELUTTEDAN** (3,347).—Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

**VETTUVAN** (4,759).—Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce.

**VILKURUP** (1,005).—Same as Tolkollans: but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows. Vil means a bow.

**VIRASAIVAN** (11).—A sect of Hindu reformers.

**WHITE JEWS** (153).—One of the two divisions of the local Jews, the other division being Black Jew.



CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

84. This Chapter is an important one, and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves; but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered. Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation" and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected, before sorting, in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911. The actual number of occupations this time is 191 as against 169 in 1911, and the scope of the information has been widened.

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI, and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 12 sub-classes as in 1911. These are again divided into 55 orders as against 55 in 1911. These orders are again sub-divided into 191 groups in all, as against 169 in 1911.

87. Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII, it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials) takes in 52.4 per cent of the total population; and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 34.5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 7.1 per cent, is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50.2 per cent, or half of the population are agriculturists including dependents and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 7.1 per cent. Trade in food stuffs supports 7.2 per cent.

88. Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin. There are however several occupations from which women are completely shut out. But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State. Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

89. Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land-lords, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers &c. of landed estates, farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural products. Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 979,080, this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 491,517 persons as against 463,074 in 1911. At the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a), (b), (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b). The State is essentially an agricultural country, and the advancement of

Introduction

Reference to Statistics

Strength of each class of occupation

Occupation of females

	Males	Females
1. Fibres (coconut &c.) ...	9,120	15,815
2. Rice pounders, bolers & flour grinders ...	928	1,115
3. Washing, cleaning &c. ...	2,527	1,282
4. Sweepers, scavengers, &c. ...	211	1,368
5. Midwives, vaccinators, nurses, &c. ...	100	166
6. Beggars, vagrants &c. ...	591	707



industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture. The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6.1 per cent.

90. Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 75,691 females who are agriculturists, 11,676 males and 3,458 females have returned to subsidiary occupations. Of these, nearly 28 per cent. are cultivating tenants and 16 per cent. are field labourers. The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a true basis for general comment as most of these so called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture.

91. Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided, while out of 50,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 29. The making of cotton fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work. While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173. The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,926 in 1911. All these industries, under textiles, together support 5.2 per cent. of the total population.

Out of a total strength of 43,524 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 14,653 are toddy drawers. Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302. Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,926 or 47.2 per cent. of the total strength of the order.

92. This subclass is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services. Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come. Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains 6,901. Transport by rail (order 22) employs 2,789. These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c. On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road. The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road". Post Office, Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23. These maintain 1,063 persons including dependents.

93. On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce. The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour

which has been taken in hand. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent. of the total population as against 13.3 per cent. in 1911. Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.

Trade.	1921	1911
1. Agricultural establishments (other than rubber)	2,931	2,421
2. Trade in articles	6,958	5,616
3. Trade in wood	1,227	1,295
4. Trade in iron	1,100	1,277
5. Trade in other articles	851	871
6. Trade in articles of luxury	1,951	1,951
7. Trade in articles of luxury	5,651	5,651
8. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
9. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
10. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
11. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
12. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
13. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
14. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
15. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
16. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
17. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
18. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
19. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
20. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
21. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
22. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
23. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
24. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
25. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
26. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
27. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
28. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
29. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
30. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
31. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
32. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
33. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
34. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
35. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
36. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
37. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
38. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
39. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
40. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
41. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
42. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
43. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
44. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
45. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
46. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
47. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
48. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
49. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
50. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
51. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
52. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
53. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
54. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
55. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
56. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
57. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
58. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
59. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
60. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
61. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
62. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
63. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
64. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
65. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
66. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
67. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
68. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
69. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
70. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
71. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
72. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
73. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
74. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
75. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
76. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
77. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
78. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
79. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
80. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
81. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
82. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
83. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
84. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
85. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
86. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
87. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
88. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
89. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
90. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
91. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
92. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
93. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
94. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
95. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
96. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
97. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
98. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
99. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721
100. Trade in articles of luxury	1,721	1,721



94. The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration, religion, law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their means of subsistence, by following these avocations are few. **Public administration & liberal arts.** Altogether, their total strength comes to 58,448 or 6 per cent. of the total population. Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 18,704. Religion maintains 9,521 while law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35,692 as against 19,913 in 1911, thereby giving an increase of 79.2 per cent. The strength of the order is "instruction" which supports 20,067 as against 7,417 in 1911. This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent.

95. This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation, inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non-productive industries. **Miscellaneous.** The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 70,141, as against 75,443 in 1911. A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars, vagrants, etc." which is a sign of the State's prosperity and her advancement in civilisation. Of these, 31,918 or nearly half are dependents. Among "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" the dependents exceed the actual workers.

96. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

97. Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. **Occupation by religion and caste.** The Hindus form about 66 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations; but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water, brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be, scramble for land. Among Brahmins who are to minister to the spiritual needs of the people, only 858 or 94 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling. The remaining have taken up agriculture (268), trade in food stuffs (129), public administration (99), law (28), and medicine (10). Nayers who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 24 in public administration, 7 in law, 6 in medicine, and 23 in domestic service. Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 2.6 per cent. are Christians, while in one thousand actual workers of this community, four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine. Among Iluvans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawing, 457 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture, 42 in building industries, two in public administration, one in law, five in medicine and seven in domestic service. Veyan Chakkans, Kanakkans, Kusravans, Velakkalians and Veyalodians appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Moudan, Moudans, Kammals and 1.46 per cent. of the population are engaged in trade in textiles, Christians form 15 per cent. of the population and 27 per cent. of the actual workers.



wood 29·7 per cent. are Kammalans, 20·4 per cent. Iluvans, 4·7 per cent. Nayars, 11·5 per cent. Parayans and 12·7 per cent. Indian Christians.

98. Group 100 "procurers and prostitutes" is blank. The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood. It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such.

99. Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent.

100. Imperial Table XXII. parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population. There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed. Out of 8,329 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females. Of these, 1,592 males and 93 females are skilled labourers. Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the rest Indians. Out of the total number of hands employed, 4·8 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work; the rest are ordinary labourers. Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age. Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys. 33 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 44.

---



**PART A.—Occupation—General.****SUBSIDIARY TABLE I***General distribution of population.*

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	POPULATION				
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
<b>A. Production of raw materials. ...</b>	<b>5 253</b>	<b>2 181</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>140</b>
I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION. ...	...	2 181	...	...	140
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	5 097	2 113	41	50	141
2. Fishing and hunting ...	112	68	48	52	119
II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS. ...	...	...	...	100	...
3. Metals ...	...	...	...	100	...
4. Quizzes of hard rocks ...	...	...	...	100	...
5. Salt, etc. ...	...	...	...	100	...
<b>B. Preparation and supply of material substances. ...</b>	<b>3 448</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>115</b>
III. INDUSTRY ...	3 448	1 662	52	48	93
1. Textiles ...	...	...	...	41	...
2. Paper, printing and bookbinding ...	...	...	20	...	172
3. Wood and wood products ...	...	...	...	...	147
4. Metals ...	...	...	...	51	103
5. Chemicals ...	43	...	...	...	10
6. Glass ...	...	21	...	...	105
7. Leather ...	...	213	48	52	109
8. Food and drink ...	...	109	56	64	80
9. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	59	41	79
10. ...	...	98	...	...	...
11. ...	...	...	...	...	...
12. ...	...	...	...	...	...
13. ...	...	...	...	...	...
14. ...	...	...	...	...	...
15. ...	...	...	...	...	...
16. ...	...	...	...	...	...
17. ...	...	...	...	...	...
18. ...	...	...	...	...	...
19. ...	...	...	...	...	...
20. ...	...	...	...	...	...
21. ...	...	...	...	...	...
22. ...	...	...	...	...	...
23. ...	...	...	...	...	...
24. ...	...	...	...	...	...
25. ...	...	...	...	...	...
26. ...	...	...	...	...	...
27. ...	...	...	...	...	...
28. ...	...	...	...	...	...
29. ...	...	...	...	...	...
30. ...	...	...	...	...	...
31. ...	...	...	...	...	...
32. ...	...	...	...	...	...
33. ...	...	...	...	...	...
34. ...	...	...	...	...	...
35. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36. ...	...	...	...	...	...
37. ...	...	...	...	...	...
38. ...	...	...	...	...	...
39. ...	...	...	...	...	...
40. ...	...	...	...	...	...
41. ...	...	...	...	...	...
42. ...	...	...	...	...	...
43. ...	...	...	...	...	...
44. ...	...	...	...	...	...
45. ...	...	...	...	...	...
46. ...	...	...	...	...	...
47. ...	...	...	...	...	...
48. ...	...	...	...	...	...
49. ...	...	...	...	...	...
50. ...	...	...	...	...	...
51. ...	...	...	...	...	...
52. ...	...	...	...	...	...
53. ...	...	...	...	...	...
54. ...	...	...	...	...	...
55. ...	...	...	...	...	...
56. ...	...	...	...	...	...
57. ...	...	...	...	...	...
58. ...	...	...	...	...	...
59. ...	...	...	...	...	...
60. ...	...	...	...	...	...
61. ...	...	...	...	...	...
62. ...	...	...	...	...	...
63. ...	...	...	...	...	...
64. ...	...	...	...	...	...
65. ...	...	...	...	...	...
66. ...	...	...	...	...	...
67. ...	...	...	...	...	...
68. ...	...	...	...	...	...
69. ...	...	...	...	...	...
70. ...	...	...	...	...	...
71. ...	...	...	...	...	...
72. ...	...	...	...	...	...
73. ...	...	...	...	...	...
74. ...	...	...	...	...	...
75. ...	...	...	...	...	...
76. ...	...	...	...	...	...
77. ...	...	...	...	...	...
78. ...	...	...	...	...	...
79. ...	...	...	...	...	...
80. ...	...	...	...	...	...
81. ...	...	...	...	...	...
82. ...	...	...	...	...	...
83. ...	...	...	...	...	...
84. ...	...	...	...	...	...
85. ...	...	...	...	...	...
86. ...	...	...	...	...	...
87. ...	...	...	...	...	...
88. ...	...	...	...	...	...
89. ...	...	...	...	...	...
90. ...	...	...	...	...	...
91. ...	...	...	...	...	...
92. ...	...	...	...	...	...
93. ...	...	...	...	...	...
94. ...	...	...	...	...	...
95. ...	...	...	...	...	...
96. ...	...	...	...	...	...
97. ...	...	...	...	...	...
98. ...	...	...	...	...	...
99. ...	...	...	...	...	...
100. ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>C. Public administration and liberal arts ...</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>177</b>
VI. PUBLIC FORCE. ...	25	10	40	60	150
41. Army ...	10	4	39	61	152
42. Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)

*General distribution by occupation.*

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Air force ...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Police ...	15	6	41	59	145
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. ...	113	35	31	69	224
45. Public administration ...	113	35	31	69	224
VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS. ...	459	171	37	63	169
46. Religion ...	95	41	44	56	128
47. Law ...	31	11	34	66	194
48. Medicine ...	57	21	36	64	178
49. Instruction ...	205	77	37	63	167
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	71	21	30	70	236
D. Miscellaneous. ...	716	359	50	50	99
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME. ...	18	6	33	67	206
51. Persons living principally on their income ...	18	6	33	67	206
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE. ...	78	39	50	50	99
52. Domestic service ...	78	39	50	0	99
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS. ...	507	239	47	53	111
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	507	239	47	53	111
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE. ...	115	75	65	35	53
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ...	3	3	100	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	14	13	93	7	8
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	98	59	60	40	66
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>129</b>



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions*

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"	Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"
1	2	1	2
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ...	524	IV. Transport ...	22
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation ...	524	V. Trade ...	108
Agriculture ...	501	Trade in food stuffs ...	61
Pasture ...	2	Trade in textiles ...	6
Fishing and hunting ...	15	Other trades ...	41
Others ...	6	C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	60
II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	VI. Public force ...	2
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ...	345	VII. Public administration ...	11
III. Industry ...	215	VIII. Profession and liberal arts ...	46
Textile industries ...	51	D. MISCELLANEOUS ...	71
Wood industries ...	46	IX. Persons living on their income ...	2
Metal industries ...	11	X. Domestic service ...	8
Food industries ...	44	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	51
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	20	XII. Unproductive ...	11
Other industries ...	43		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

*Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.*

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Agriculture				Industry (including mines)			
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State	491,517	501	41	59	210,271	215	52	48

District and Natural Division Malabar and Konkan	Commerce				Professions				Other occupations			
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on commercial population of	Population supported by profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on professional population of	Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on population who follow other occupations of
		Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cochin State	127,279	150	38	62	44,344	46	37	63	105,069	108	48	52



SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

*Occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation.*

OCCUPATION		Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
1	2	
<b>A. Production of raw materials</b> ...		<b>14</b>
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation ...	...	14
Pasture and agriculture ...	...	13
Fishing and hunting ...	...	20
Others ...	...	96
II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	...
<b>B. Preparation and supply of material substances</b> ...		<b>35</b>
III. Industry ...	...	52
Textile industries ...	...	13
Wood industries ...	...	52
Metal industries ...	...	5
Food industries ...	...	40
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	...	29
IV. Transport ...	...	21
V. Trade ...	...	17
Trade in food stuffs ...	...	56
Trade in textiles ...	...	56
Other trade ...	...	41
<b>C. Public administration and liberal arts</b> ...		<b>65</b>
VI. Public force ...	...	...
VII. Public administration <sup>1</sup> ...	...	86
VIII. Professions and liberal arts ...	...	64
<b>D Miscellaneous.</b> ...		<b>30</b>
IX. Persons living principally on their income ...	...	29
X. Domestic service ...	...	10
XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	...	40
XII. Unproductive ...	...	11
<b>Total</b> ...		<b>29</b>







SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Occupation of females by subclasses, and selected orders and groups.*

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b> ...	<b>138 922</b>	<b>74 587</b>	<b>537</b>
	<b>1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b> ...	123 310	73 585	552
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	12 030	2,512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	55,278	17,194	295
4	Farm servants ...	809	355	414
5	Field labourers ...	49 886	50,785	1 018
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	992	259	262
	Fruit—pawpaw, vegetable—betel—vine, arecanut, etc. growers ...	7 020	1 895	270
9	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	1 706	251	152
14	Herds-men, shepherds, goat-herds, etc. ...	1 070	161	150
	<b>2. FISHING AND HUNTING.</b> ...	5 612	1,002	179
17	Fishing ...	5 580	1,002	180
	<b>II. Exploitation of minerals</b> ...	...	...	...
	<b>III. Industry</b> ...	<b>66 574</b>	<b>42,371</b>	<b>636</b>
	<b>6. TEXTILES</b> ...	11,668	18,281	1 567
26	Cotton spinning ...	22	67	3,045
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	2,113	2,051	971
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, alces, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	9,120	15,838	1,737
	<b>8. WOOD</b> ...	15,746	5 052	321
43	Sawyers ...	4 329	23	5
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	7 321	153	21
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	1,096	4,876	1,190
	<b>9. METALS</b> ...	1,393	703	169
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	3,316	577	174
	<b>10. CERAMICS</b> ...	1 959	742	379
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	1 567	678	433
	<b>11. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS.</b> ...	1 450	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,372	695	507
	<b>12. FOOD INDUSTRIES</b> ...	11,075	9 745	886
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	938	9,145	9 744
74	Toddy drawers ...	9,995	...	...
	<b>13. INDUSTRIES OF PRESS AND THE TOILET...</b> ...	5 808	1 814	315
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, hairdressers and combdresses on linen ...	1 298	166	126
80	Washing, dyeing and evening ...	2,577	1,282	1,294
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ...	1,874	161	24
	<b>15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES</b> ...	8,929	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers ...	3 801	62	17
88	Brick layers and masons ...	3 524	253	72
	<b>16. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES</b> ...	1 703	638	378
98	Workers on machines, toys and models, carriages, etc. ...	1 111	52	54
103	Sweet-makers, stationers, etc. ...	214	508	7 327



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(cont.)

*Occupation of the males by sub-classes, and selected ones and averages.*

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>IV. Transport</b> ...	<b>9,265</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>23</b>
	20. TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,333	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ...	3,157	7	2
	21. TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	4,511	196	43
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ...	29	...	...
	<b>V. Trade</b> ...	<b>30,449</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>265</b>
	24. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	1,306	731	560
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	1,306	731	560
	25. TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	2,515	28	9
123	Trade in piece goods—wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	2,515	23	9
	32. HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	3,160	1,330	437
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice. ...	1,313	926	510
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	1,847	454	...
	33. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS ...	17,554	4,970	286
131	Fish dealers ...	3,101	1,271	410
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	4,040	605	150
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	316	506	1,158
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	4,070	516	110
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	4,038	1,317	326
	40. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	2,242	471	210
172	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,867	161	86
	<b>VI. Public force</b> ...	<b>975</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>VII. Public administration</b> ...	<b>3,171</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>79</b>
161	Service of the State ...	54	...	...
	<b>VIII. Professions, and liberal arts</b> ...	<b>14,460</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>155</b>
	46. RELIGION ...	3,315	740	223
165	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,995	532	267
	48. MEDICINE ...	1,731	291	168
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,631	125	77
	49. INSTRUCTION ...	6,572	951	145
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	5,222	951	182
	50. LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	1,801	266	148
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers ...	704	182	259
	<b>IX. Persons living principally on their income.</b> ...	<b>562</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>



BSIDIARY TABLE VI—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>X Domestic service</b> ...	<b>2,244</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>717</b>
	52. DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,244	1,608	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	2,076	1,603	775
	<b>XI. Insufficiently described occupations</b> ...	<b>16,705</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>400</b>
	53. GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION ...	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	2,880	133	53
157	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	13,029	6,532	501
	<b>XII. Unproductive</b> ...	<b>5,640</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>305</b>
	55. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES ...	591	707	1,193
159	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	591	707	1,193



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901*

Group No.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN			
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	<b>SUB CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b> ...	<b>512,941</b>	<b>483,904</b>	<b>433,883</b>	—	6 +	12 —	18
	<b>Order 1.—Pasture and agriculture</b> ...	<b>499,039</b>	<b>470,607</b>	<b>421,290</b>	—	6 +	12 +	18
1	Increase from use of agricultural land ...	62,615	62,143	14,084	+	1 +	241 +	345
2	Ordinary cultivation ...	220,027	208,822	192,072	+	5 +	9 +	15
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	1,827	1,507	1,060	+	21 —	23 —	7
4	Farm servants ...	3,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Field laborers ...	180,234	167,106	178,280	+	—	6 —	2
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,185	2,319	1,934	—	4 +	72 +	65
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, berry, vine, arecanut, etc. growers ...	20,590	19,877	23,140	+	4 —	11 —	11
9	Wood cutters, newwood, catclaw, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Labor collectors ...	21	4,775	1,471	—	2 —	...	220
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	213	190	221	+	12 —	14 —	4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	65	112	+	53 —	42 —	11
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, ponies, asses, etc.) ...	49	2	281	+	2350 —	99 —	82
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, coachmen, etc. ...	1,585	1,683	4,058	—	6 —	58 —	61
	<b>Order 2.—Fishing and hunting</b> ...	<b>13,902</b>	<b>13,297</b>	<b>12,593</b>	+	5 +	6 +	10
17	Fishing ...	13,852	13,261	12,580	+	4 +	5 +	10
18	Hunting ...	50	36	11	+	39 +	177 +	285
	<b>SUB CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b> ...	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	+	17 +	100 +	133
	<b>Order 3.—Mines</b> ...	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	—	67 +	100 —	33
	<b>SUB CLASS III.—INDUSTRY</b> ...	<b>210,264</b>	<b>192,051</b>	<b>172,002</b>	+	9 +	12 +	22
	<b>Order 6.—Textiles</b> ...	<b>50,636</b>	<b>46,825</b>	<b>39,684</b>	+	8 +	18 +	28
26	Cotton spinning ...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Cotton spinning and weaving ...	7,387	6,625	6,243	+	12 +	6 +	19
29	Rope, line and string ...	857	684	...	+	25 —	...	...
30	Other goods (arecanut, glass, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	39,510	33,415	+	7 +	18 +	26
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	1	26	+	100 —	56 —	92
	<b>Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom</b> ...	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>272</b>	+	10 +	33 +	379
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc. ...	72	1	268	+	7100 —	100 —	73
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	1,177	...	+	3 —	...	...
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and birdskins in their shops ...	8	4	...	+	100 —	...	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except brushmen) ...	12	1	1	+	1100 —	75 +	200
	<b>Order 8.—Wood</b> ...	<b>44,760</b>	<b>43,232</b>	<b>30,598</b>	+	4 +	41 +	46
43	Sawyers ...	14,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Carpenters, joiners, joiners, etc. ...	17,291	30,217	51,000	+	5 +	41 +	10
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and bamboo workers working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	13,015	9,229	...	+	41 +	41
	<b>Order 9.—Metals</b> ...	<b>10,325</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>8,590</b>	+	11 +	8 +	20
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	7,313	6,714	+	8 +	9 +	18
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,822	1,425	1,513	+	25 +	6 +	20
	<b>Order 10.—Ceramics</b> ...	<b>4,227</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>3,512</b>	+	1 +	19 +	20
55	Pottery and leatherware, pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	3,400	1,772	—	3 +	92 +	86



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Contd.**Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.*

GROUP NO	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN					
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	<b>Order 11—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous .</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38</b>
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils..	1,101	3,936	6,873	+	4	—	43	—	10
	<b>Order 12—Food industries</b>	<b>43,524</b>	<b>40,211</b>	<b>48,253</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	15,230	19,539	+	11	—	22	—	13
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	176	98	+	117	+	80	+	290
67	Grain packers, etc.	302	224	28	+	35	+	700	+	979
68	Butchers	506	167	454	+	8	+	3	+	11
69	Fish curers	27	8	...	+	235	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	479	301	+	7	+	58	+	69
72	Sweet-meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	15	...	—	53	...	...	—	...
73	Brewers and distillers	24	5	77	+	289	—	94	—	69
74	Toddy drawers	21,653	23,303	27,593	+	6	—	16	—	11
	<b>Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet</b>	<b>19,127</b>	<b>18,438</b>	<b>17,718</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>8</b>
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dappers and embroiderers on linen	4,106	2,954	2,610	+	4	+	9	+	13
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	99	940	+	153	—	89	—	73
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	8,701	7,738	+	4	+	12	—	17
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5,551	5,165	1,337	+	3	+	21	+	27
	<b>Order 14—Furniture industries...</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>326</b>
	<b>Order 15—Building industries</b>	<b>17,767</b>	<b>13,532</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>108</b>
86	Excavators and well sinkers	31	20	90	+	55	—	78	—	66
88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	11,842	7,906	—	13	+	50	—	14
89	Decorators, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,129	224	+	87	+	404	+	849
	<b>Order 16—Construction of means of transport</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>107</b>
	<b>Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>7,785</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>104</b>
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	7,145	6,115	+	27	+	17	+	48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, lingams, spangles and sacred threads	69	32	78	+	116	—	59	—	12
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust etc.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	2,985	868	+	24	+	232	+	446
	<b>SUB CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT</b>	<b>21,129</b>	<b>18,856</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Order 20—Transport by water</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>32</b>
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men	212	403	2	—	48	+	20300	+	10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,303	+	39	—	99	—	99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	6,347	7,914	+	1	—	0	—	19
	<b>Order 21—Transport by road</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>10,050</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>57</b>
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	1,458	2,287	+	16	—	36	—	26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams),...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	7,568	4,569	—	1	+	66	+	65



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Contd.**Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901*

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	Palik, etc., carriers and owners ...	43	21	94	+ 39	— 67	— 54
117	Porters and messengers ...	654	993	60	— 21	+ 1753	+ 990
	<b>Order 22.—Transport by rail ...</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>+ 68</b>	<b>+ 165</b>	<b>+ 346</b>
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,409	1,287	491	+ 14	+ 182	+ 190
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	720	14	...	+ 5043	...	...
	<b>Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>+ 46</b>	<b>+ 39</b>	<b>+ 102</b>
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	495	...	...	...	...	...
120a	Anchor service ...	573	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
	<b>SUB CLASS V.—TRADE ...</b>	<b>106,150</b>	<b>105,701</b>	<b>90,186</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 17</b>	<b>+ 18</b>
	<b>Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>+ 11</b>	<b>+ 46</b>	<b>+ 63</b>
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	<b>Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ...</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>+ 57</b>	<b>— 20</b>	<b>+ 25</b>
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	401	255	320	+ 57	— 20	+ 25
	<b>Order 26.—Trade in textiles ...</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>— 18</b>	<b>— 12</b>
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	— 18	— 12
	<b>Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>— 10</b>	<b>+ 84</b>	<b>+ 66</b>
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, cat skins, bone, etc. ...	489	544	295	— 10	+ 84	+ 66
	<b>Order 28.—Trade in wood ...</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
125	Trade in wood (not greenwood) oak, teak, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
	<b>Order 29.—Trade in metals ...</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>— 13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>+ 79</b>	<b>— 85</b>	<b>— 73</b>
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	— 85	— 73
	<b>Order 31.—Trade in chemical products ...</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 994</b>	<b>+ 1005</b>
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.) and explosives, etc. ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+ 1005
	<b>Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...</b>	<b>10,356</b>	<b>9,690</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>— 4</b>	<b>— 3</b>
129	Waiters, bar-keepers, etc. ...	10,356	9,690	10,047	+ 7	— 4	— 3
130	Owners and managers of hotels, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs ...</b>	<b>59,865</b>	<b>59,573</b>	<b>58,753</b>	<b>+ 292</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
131	Fish dealers ...	12,944	11,842	9,903	+ 5	+ 19	+ 25
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, etc. and other condiments ...	13,808	11,712	21,272	— 6	— 31	— 35
123	Sellers of edible butter, ghee, etc. ...	2,302	1,625	1,501	+ 12	+ 24	+ 76
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, etc. ...	2,595	1,842	3,161	— 32	+ 21	— 18
135	Cardamom, betel leaf, etc. ...	13,258	11,347	12,222	+ 17	— 7	+ 8
136	Gram and pulse dealers ...	13,251	13,814	9,122	— 4	+ 51	+ 45
137	Tobacco, gurma, gurma, etc. ...	1,408	1,440	945	+ 5	+ 42	+ 49



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	459	100	— 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	563	699	— 24	— 18	— 38
	<b>Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>— 53</b>	<b>— 64</b>	<b>— 83</b>
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
	<b>Order 35.—Trade in furniture ...</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>— 28</b>	<b>+ 72</b>	<b>+ 24</b>
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	592	551	— 19	+ 7	— 13
	<b>Order 36.—Trade in building materials ...</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>+ 11</b>	<b>— 51</b>	<b>— 45</b>
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
	<b>Order 37.—Trade in means of transport ...</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>— 4</b>	<b>+ 167</b>	<b>+ 156</b>
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
	<b>Order 38.—Trade in fuel ...</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>+ 126</b>	<b>+ 136</b>
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	<b>Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>+ 75</b>	<b>+ 18</b>	<b>+ 108</b>
148	Dealers in precious stones jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	4	346	192	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	<b>Order 40.—Trade of other sorts ...</b>	<b>1,3367</b>	<b>15,214</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>— 12</b>	<b>+1525</b>	<b>+1328</b>
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified ...	12,038	14,450	776	— 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	377	166	145	+ 127	+ 14	+ 160
	<b>SUB-CLASS VI—PUBLIC FORCE ...</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+ 128</b>	<b>+ 219</b>
	<b>Order 41.—Army ...</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>+ 66</b>	<b>— 18</b>	<b>+ 36</b>
156	Army. ...	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
	<b>Order 44.—Police ...</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>+ 27</b>	<b>+1747</b>	<b>+2254</b>
159	Police ...	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	<b>SUB-CLASS VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...</b>	<b>11 067</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>+ 16</b>	<b>+ 28</b>
	<b>Order 45.—Public administration ...</b>	<b>11 067</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>8 648</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>+ 16</b>	<b>+ 28</b>
161	Service of the State ...	107	71	22	+ 51	+ 222	+ 386
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	8 402	8,355	8 513	+ 1	— 2	— 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	616	400	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 445
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1 219	...	+ 59	...	...
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...</b>	<b>44 944</b>	<b>30,571</b>	<b>24 960</b>	<b>+ 47</b>	<b>+ 22</b>	<b>+ 80</b>
	<b>Order 46.—Religion ...</b>	<b>9,252</b>	<b>10,648</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>— 13</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>— 5</b>
165	Priests, Ministers, etc. ...	2,844	2,699	3,367	+ 5	— 20	— 16
166	Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	211	155	155	+ 36	...	+ 26



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	864	1,332	235	— 35	+ 467	+ 215
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	5,533	6,462	6,628	— 17	+ 7	— 12
	<b>Order 47.—Law</b> ...	<b>3,057</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>+ 41</b>	<b>+ 96</b>	<b>+ 176</b>
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kakis, law agents and mukhtars ...	1,947	1,157	954	+ 68	+ 21	+ 104
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	1,110	1,006	152	+ 10	+ 562	+ 630
	<b>Order 48.—Medicine</b> ...	<b>5,622</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>+ 15</b>	<b>+ 29</b>	<b>+ 49</b>
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons ...	5,055	4,451	3,493	+ 14	+ 27	+ 14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	567	430	277	+ 32	+ 55	+ 105
	<b>Order 49.—Instruction</b> ...	<b>20,067</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>+ 171</b>	<b>+ 54</b>	<b>+ 317</b>
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	16,184					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	3,883	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
	<b>Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences</b> ...	<b>6,946</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>+ 27</b>	<b>— 1</b>	<b>+ 27</b>
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. ...	2,215	1,708	1,221	+ 30	+ 40	+ 81
178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	2,793	3,061	2,626	— 9	+ 17	+ 6
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b> ...	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>+ 60</b>	<b>— 69</b>	<b>— 50</b>
	<b>Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income</b> ...	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>+ 60</b>	<b>— 69</b>	<b>— 50</b>
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders, and pensioners ...	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
	<b>SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b> ...	<b>7,670</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>+ 38</b>	<b>— 38</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>Order 52.—Domestic service</b> ...	<b>7,670</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>+ 38</b>	<b>— 38</b>	<b>...</b>
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	7,237	5,061	7,392	+ 43	— 30	— 2
192	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	302	512	306	— 41	+ 67	— 1
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION</b> ...	<b>49,413</b>	<b>66,192</b>	<b>48,674</b>	<b>— 25</b>	<b>+ 36</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
	<b>Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</b> ...	<b>49,413</b>	<b>66,192</b>	<b>48,674</b>	<b>— 25</b>	<b>+ 36</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
184	Manufacturers, businessmen, and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	4,817	956	399	+ 90	+ 149	+ 355
195	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	7,920	5,148	3,457	+ 54	+ 19	+ 129
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	59,652	60,068	44,818	— 34	+ 24	— 12
	<b>SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE</b> ...	<b>11,256</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>+ 342</b>	<b>— 24</b>	<b>+ 237</b>
	<b>Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses</b> ...	<b>288</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>+ 83</b>	<b>— 47</b>	<b>— 3</b>
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	288	157	297	+ 83	— 47	— 3
	<b>Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</b> ...	<b>1,402</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>— 41</b>	<b>— 21</b>	<b>— 54</b>
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,402	2,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 54
	<b>Order 56.—Other uncassified non-productive industries</b> ...	<b>9,566</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
191	Other unclassified and non productive industries ...	9,566	...	...	...	...	...



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Hindu.</b>			<b>Brahmin, Konkani—(cont.)</b>		
<i>Ambalavasi—</i>			Medicine ...	14	..
Ordinary cultivation ...	204	420	Instruction ...	23	7
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	55	88	Letters and arts and sciences ...	21	23
Food industries ...	24	341	Domestic service ...	37	623
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	25	36	Other occupations ...	187	11
Other trade in food stuffs ...	18	38	<i>Brahmin, others—</i>		
Public administration ...	29	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	375	...
Religion ...	364	14	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	75	14
Law ...	17	...	Textiles ...	13	...
Medicine ...	16	...	Food industries ...	23	35
Instruction ...	37	58	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	31	38
Letters, arts and sciences ...	58	...	Trade in textiles ...	25	...
Persons living principally on their income ...	21	3	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	43	5
Domestic service ...	15	422	Other trade in food stuffs ...	24	...
Other occupations ...	117	31	Trade of other sorts ...	29	...
<i>Arayan—</i>			Religion ...	127	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	155	78	Persons living principally on their income ...	11	...
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	24	63	Domestic service ...	43	..
Fishing and hunting ...	476	34	Other occupations ...	171	...
Textiles ...	145	931	<i>Chakkari—</i>		
Building industries ...	11	1,750	Ordinary cultivation ...	62	70
Transport by water ...	42	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	11	50
Transport by road ...	12	111	Chemical products properly so- called and analogous ...	736	55
Other trade in food stuffs ...	25	79	Food industries ...	18	67
Other occupations ...	100	106	Other trade in food stuffs ...	47	30
<i>Brahmin Malayali—</i>			Trade of other sorts ...	43	71
Ordinary cultivation ...	428	5	Religion ...	25	...
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	63	18	Other occupations ...	58	33
Other trade in food stuffs ...	32	36	<i>Chaliyan—</i>		
Public administration ...	14	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	15	15
Religion ...	285	2	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	14	75
Law ...	28	...	Fishing and hunting ...	21	50
Instruction ...	56	...	Textiles ...	763	47
Persons living principally on their income ...	26	...	Food industries ...	11	..
Domestic service ...	21	81	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	11	22
Other occupations ...	47	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	9	80
<i>Brahmin, Tamil—</i>			Trade in furniture ...	12	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	203	5	Trade of other sorts ...	39	192
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	21	8	Religion ...	22	..
Food industries ...	30	4,260	Instruction ...	25	100
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	104	66	Other occupations ...	58	120
Trade in textiles ...	43	...	<i>Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	102	24	Ordinary cultivation ...	189	103
Other trade in food stuffs ...	51	16	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	48	46
Trade of other sorts ...	60	...	Raising of farm stock ...	16	168
Public administration ...	120	...	Textiles ...	271	126
Religion ...	47	...	Food industries ...	15	74
Law ...	28	...	Building industries ...	43	43
Medicine ...	12	15	Transport by road ...	10	46
Instruction ...	78	1	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	10	54
Letters and arts and sciences ...	15	...	Trade in textiles ...	90	...
Other occupations ...	76	5	Trade in wood ...	11	...
<i>Brahmin, Konkani—</i>			Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10	76
Ordinary cultivation ...	276	5	Other trade in food stuffs ...	49	103
Textiles ...	34	15	Trade in building materials ...	19	33
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	30	28	Law ...	10	...
Brokerage, commission and export ...	21	...	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	34	234
Trade in textiles ...	13	...	Other occupations ...	175	43
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	52	<i>Devangan—</i>		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	114	19	Ordinary cultivation ...	391	1,025
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts, etc. ...	19	41	Textiles ...	426	24
Trade of other sorts ...	139	1	Food industries ...	68	...
Religion ...	68	19	Furniture industries ...	14	...
			Trade in textiles ...	47	...
			Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	14	...



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.).

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Devangan—cont.</i>			<i>Karmadan—(cont.)</i>		
Trade in furniture ...	115	...	Raising of farm stock ...	24	11
Other occupations ...	12	...	Fishing and hunting ...	15	26
<i>Eluttassan—</i>			Textiles ...	34	58
Ordinary cultivation ...	565	84	Wood ...	180	43
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	22	23	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	13	52
Forestry ...	136	9	Food industries ...	35	35
Raising of farm stock ...	45	25	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	12	154
Wood ...	12	...	Other occupations ...	165	40
Trade in fuel ...	13	21	<i>Kshatriya, Malanai—</i>		
Other occupations ...	207	49	Ordinary cultivation ...	146	33
<i>Iruvan—</i>			Public administration ...	465	19
Ordinary cultivation ...	170	41	Other occupations ...	389	22
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	17	16	<i>Kshatriya, Paradesi—</i>		
Textiles ...	79	133	Other trade in food stuffs ...	126	27
Wood ...	45	62	Domestic service ...	112	15
Food industries ...	122	50	Other occupations ...	752	15
Building industries ...	42	1	<i>Kudumi Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	12	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	377	34
Instruction ...	17	5	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	36	71
Other occupations ...	196	15	Fishing and hunting ...	61	39
<i>Kaikolan—</i>			Textiles ...	51	64
Raising of farm stock ...	61	10	Wood ...	119	28
Fishing and hunting ...	43	63	Food industries ...	50	107
Textiles ...	755	84	Transport by road ...	16	...
Wood ...	44	27	Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	383
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	40	14	Domestic service ...	23	32
Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	467	Other occupations ...	239	48
Religion ...	10	...	<i>Kusavan—</i>		
Other occupations ...	24	44	Ordinary cultivation ...	26	176
<i>Kammalan—</i>			Wood ...	30	57
Ordinary cultivation ...	113	3,204	Ceramics ...	743	58
Textiles ...	11	717	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	26	375
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ...	24	3	Beggars, vagrants, prostitu- tes, etc. ...	52	452
Wood ...	457	13	Other occupations ...	122	350
Metals ...	270	22	<i>Nayar—</i>		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	36	16	Ordinary cultivation ...	568	81
Other occupations ...	89	60	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	18	20
<i>Kanakkon—</i>			Textiles ...	27	121
Ordinary cultivation ...	555	101	Wood ...	18	8
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	45	57	Food industries ...	47	79
Fishing and hunting ...	73	9	Building industries ...	36	...
Textiles ...	58	540	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	16	11
Wood ...	102	253	Public administration ...	24	20
Building industries ...	19	10	Instruction ...	61	11
Transport by water ...	40	...	Letters and arts and sciences ...	11	15
Transport by road ...	14	...	Domestic service ...	23	11
Trade in building materials ...	11	...	Other occupations ...	151	17
Other occupations ...	74	48	<i>Ota Naitong—</i>		
<i>Kaniana—</i>			Ordinary cultivation ...	257	411
Ordinary occupation ...	126	116	Building industries ...	57	188
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	25	118	Transport by road ...	334	6
Textiles ...	18	143	Trade in building materials ...	50	...
Wood ...	42	95	Trade of other sorts ...	18	263
Food industries ...	32	63	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	24	129
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	26	150	Other occupations ...	230	135
Religion ...	12	9	<i>Pon—</i>		
Medicine ...	42	28	Ordinary cultivation ...	52	31
Instruction ...	111	21	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	16	62
Letters and arts and sciences ...	95	13	Food industries ...	186	124
Domestic service ...	13	71	Building industries ...	11	56
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	23	7	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	19	...
Other occupation ...	117	61	Public administration ...	162	1
<i>Kanai—</i>			Instruction ...	33	79
Ordinary cultivation ...	455	76	Letters and arts and sciences ...	22	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	57	18	Other occupations ...	218	52



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Panan—(cont.)</b>			<b>Vellalan—(cont.)</b>		
Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ....	38	317	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	17	61
Other occupations ...	43	96	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	19
<b>Panduran—</b>			Other trade in food stuffs ...	74	7,900
Ordinary cultivation ...	62	41	Public administration ...	16	6
Fishing and hunting ...	45	...	Medicine ...	12	...
Wood ...	147	120	Letters and arts and sciences ...	17	...
Food industries ...	19	40	Other occupations ...	165	12
Building industries ...	27	4			
Transport by road ...	19	...	<b>Veluttedan</b>		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	532	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	96	135
Trade in other sorts ...	14	19	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	19	...
Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ....	21	...	Raising of farm stock ...	18	...
Other occupations ...	114	17	Textiles ...	37	65
<b>Panaitattan—</b>			Wood ...	13	81
Ordinary cultivation ...	53	80	Food industries ...	21	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	12	100	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	757	101
Metals ...	14	...	Building industries ...	24	...
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	14	...	Other occupations ...	15	52
Other trade in food stuffs ...	30	...			
Trade in building materials ...	16	...	<b>Vetturan—</b>		
Trade in fuel ...	20	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	471	282
Other occupations ...	841	2	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	33	36
<b>Parayan—</b>			Forestry ...	32	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	448	145	Raising of farm stock ...	23	...
Wood ...	498	29	Textiles ...	74	82
Other occupations ...	54	81	Wood ...	20	36
<b>Pulayan—</b>			Food industries ...	25	48
Ordinary cultivation ...	892	72	Building industries ...	13	6
Textiles ...	24	10,078	Domestic service ...	12	78
Other occupations ...	84	18	Other occupations ...	297	21
<b>Valan—</b>					
Ordinary cultivation ...	502	165	<b>Musalman.</b>		
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	58	772	<b>Jonakan—</b>		
Fishing and hunting ...	95	3	Ordinary cultivation ...	253	322
Transport by water ...	52	1	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	56	8
Transport by road ...	21	...	Fishing and hunting ...	13	4
Other trade in food stuffs ...	52	153	Textiles ...	44	29
Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ....	11	189	Wood ...	28	...
Other occupations ...	209	5	Food industries ...	23	31
<b>Vaman—</b>			Transport by water ...	30	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	35	147	Transport by road ...	45	6
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	867	37	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	18	51
Trade of other sorts ...	11	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	353	11
Domestic service ...	15	...	Other occupations ...	137	134
Other occupations ...	73	83			
<b>Vela—</b>			<b>Ravuttan—</b>		
Ordinary cultivation ...	39	172	Ordinary cultivation ...	254	51
Wood ...	42	9	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	...
Ceramics ...	13	...	Textiles ...	42	15
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	652	78	Wood ...	23	...
Other trade in food stuffs ...	109	13,733	Food industries ...	69	7
Medicine ...	67	22	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	17	...
Letters and arts and sciences ...	29	20	Transport by rail ...	31	...
Other occupations ...	49	23	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	18	23
<b>Velakkulam—</b>			Trade in textiles ...	38	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	34	79	Trade in wood ...	17	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	943	63	Other trade in food stuffs ...	60	39
Other occupations ...	21	36	Trade of other sorts ...	38	6
<b>Velian—</b>			Religion ...	18	31
Ordinary cultivation ...	630	13	Domestic service ...	14	29
Fishing and hunting ...	12	...	Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ....	10	...
Building industries ...	43	60	Other occupations ...	216	79
			<b>Christian.</b>		
			<b>Amie-Nalain—</b>		
			Ordinary cultivation ...	149	28
			Growers of special products and market gardening ...	3	78



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Anglo-Indian—(cont.)</i>			<i>Jain—(cont.)</i>		
Textiles ...	43	242	Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ...	53	50
Wood ...	170	1	Other occupations ...	437	47
Metals ...	63	...			
Food industries ...	23	47	<b>Jew</b>		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	152	138	<i>Black Jew—</i>		
Furniture industries ...	13	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	59	29
Transport by road ...	12	...	Raising of small animals ...	13	...
Trade in textiles ...	14	...	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	35	63
Other trade in food stuffs ...	22	...	Transport by water ...	19	75
Trade of other sorts ...	29	22	Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance ...	24	13
Public administration ...	26	...	Trade in textiles ...	16	...
Medicine ...	21	150	Trade in skin, leather and fur ...	13	...
Instruction ...	69	500	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	19	...
Letters and arts and sciences ...	21	...	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	38	75
Persons living principally on their income ...	18	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	371	60
Other occupations ...	106	106	Trade of other sorts ...	237	66
			Other occupations ...	156	76
<i>European—</i>			<i>White Jew—</i>		
Ordinary cultivation ...	43	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	82	...
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	430	5	Chemical products, properly so called and analogous ...	14	...
Trade in chemical products ...	152	...	Transport by water ...	82	20
Public administration ...	87	...	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	110	33
Religion ...	109	150	Trade in textiles ...	55	...
Medicine ...	43	...	Trade in skins, leather, and furs ...	14	...
Instruction ...	22	...	Trade in wood ...	14	...
Persons living principally on their income ...	22	...	Trade in chemical products ...	27	...
Other occupations ...	42	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	68	67
			Trade of other sorts ...	370	13
<i>Indian Christians—</i>			Public administration ...	14	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	435	33	Instruction ...	41	50
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	29	Other occupations ...	109	700
Fishing and hunting ...	21	17			
Textiles ...	120	235	<b>Animist.</b>		
Wood ...	24	43	<i>Kulian—</i>		
Food industries ...	41	609	Ordinary cultivation ...	445	47
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	14	7	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	76	13
Building industries ...	21	12	Forestry ...	319	153
Transport by water ...	16	1	Wood ...	84	900
Transport by road ...	10	5	Other occupations ...	76	800
Trade in textiles ...	11	2			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	81	16	<i>Malayan—</i>		
Other occupations ...	171	53	Ordinary cultivation ...	500	37
			Forestry ...	404	110
<b>Jain.</b>			Wood ...	58	50
Brokerage, commission and export ...	53	...	Inmates, of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	19	...
Trade in textiles ...	18	...	Other occupations ...	19	...
Trade in metals ...	35	...			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	211	140			
Trade of other sorts ...	175	25			
Instruction ...	13	...			



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation.  
 Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Railways.</b>				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	1	...	2	3
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	...	5	...	...
Do from Rs. 20 to 75 do	...	55	6	20
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	308	1	221
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	...	...	33
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	...	3
Coolies	...	100	...	13
<b>Irrigation Department.</b>				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	175	2	275
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	...	1	1	3
Upper subordinates	...	1	...	4
Lower subordinates	...	3	...	7
Clerks	...	2	...	...
Peons and other servants	...	20	...	26
Coolies	...	81	...	68
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	...	1	28
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	...	7
Coolies	...	...	...	122
<b>Postal Department.</b>				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Supervising Officers, including probationary Superintendents, etc.)	...	1	...	1
Post Masters	...	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents	...	...	...	18
Clerks	...	16	...	6
Postmen, etc.	...	30	...	30
Road establishment	...	18	...	18
Railway mail service:—	...	...	...	...
Supervising officers	...	...	...	...
Clerks and Stationers	...	...	...	...
Mail guards, etc.	...	...	...	...
Combined offices:—	...	...	...	...
Signallers	...	...	...	...
Messengers, etc.	...	22	...	3
<b>Telegraph Department.</b>				
TOTAL	...	...	3	25
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Administrative establishment	...	...	...	...
Signalling	...	...	3	7
Clerks	...	...	...	2
Skilled labour	...	...	...	...
Unskilled labour	...	...	...	...
Messengers, etc.	...	...	...	16
<b>Cochin Forest Tramway.</b>				
TOTAL	4	406	17	369
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	2	4	2	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	2	1	2	3
Do from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 do	...	...	...	...
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	202	1	271
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	5	...	6
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	...	2
Coolies	...	72	...	50



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(cont.)

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,  
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cochin Anchal Department.</b>				
TOTAL	...	232	...	181
Supervising officers	...	3	...	1
Anchal Masters	...	58	...	45
Miscellaneous agents	...	3	...	2
Clerks	...	21	...	12
Anchalmen and other servants	...	109	...	84
Road establishment	...	38	...	37



## PART B.—Industries.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.*

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS		GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED																	Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult females	Numbers of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults			
		Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed																			
				Total	Direction and Supervision & Clerical				Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers										
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Males		Females		Males		Females		Adults				Children		
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17									
J. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.		26	1,893	915	106	69	67	15	218	47	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196						
(a) Rubber and coffee plantation		26	1,893	915	106	69	67	...	152	34	34	1,306	611	259	201	137	196						
IV. TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES		16	638	453	10	2	60	15	218	47	34	318	354	32	35	525	73						
(a) Cotton weaving		1	312	170	2	...	13	1	59	1	1	227	168	11	...	565	23						
(b) Cotton weaving and metal works		1	88	2	...	12	2	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...						
(c) Gair mats factory		12	236	75	7	...	34	...	83	42	42	91	23	21	10	302	111						
(d) Lace embroidery		2	2	206	1	2	1	12	...	4	4	...	163	...	25	90,500	137						
V. LEATHER ETC. INDUSTRIES.		1	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	118	...						
(a) Tanneries		1	17	2	...	...	3	...	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	118	...						
VI. WOOD L.C. INDUSTRIES.		6	513	...	5	...	39	...	140	...	...	302	...	27	...	...	56						
(a) carpentry		1	210	...	2	...	24	...	17	...	...	119	...	27	...	...	111						
(b) Saw mill		2	294	...	3	...	15	...	93	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...						
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES.		7	511	2	16	...	40	...	216	...	...	233	2	6	...	1	12						
(a) Iron casting and manufacturing of packing case.		1	177	...	8	...	16	...	83	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...						
(b) Tin making		3	334	2	8	...	21	...	133	...	...	163	2	6	...	6	18						



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed															Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults		
			Total	Direction, Supervision and Clerical						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers							
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				Males		Females		Males		Females				Children	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females												
										Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
VIII. GLASS AND FARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	20	Cochin State	973	163	...	...	...	81	...	166	13	659	134	67	16	162	79				
(a) Tile and brick works	20		973	163	...	...	...	81	...	166	12	659	134	67	16	162	79				
IX. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	11		1466	22	...	8	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6				
(a) Oil extracting mill	11		1466	22	...	8	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6				
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES	11		276	54	...	8	...	58	...	28	...	181	54	1	...	196	3				
(a) Flower and rice mill	1		36	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Rice mill and paddy husking	6		128	49	...	3	...	37	...	12	...	76	49	...	...	383	...				
(c) Ginger bleaching	2		27	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...				
(d) Fish factory	1		43	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	25	...	...	...	71	22				
(d) Arrack distillery	1		42	2	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	48	...				
XIV. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	4	Cochin State	204	...	...	3	...	14	...	142	...	45	...	...	...	...	...				
(a) Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3		171	...	...	...	...	11	...	119	...	14	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Motor car repairing	1		30	...	...	3	...	3	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...				
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	7	Cochin State	220	...	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...				
(a) Printing and binding	7		220	...	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...				



SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911.*

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS		INDUSTRIES									
		All Industries	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI. Industries of luxury
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	1921 1911	92 65	22 21	8 2	6 3	7 4	20 15	11 9	9 6	4 ..	5 5
(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities	1921 1911	6 ...	1 ...	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921 1911	28 ...	11 ...	2 ..	2 ..	4 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3 ..	1 ..	2 ..
(iii) Owned by private persons											
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921 1911	15 ...	8 ...	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..
(b) Indian	1921 1911	43 ...	2 ..	4 ..	2 ..	.. ..	19 ..	8 ..	5 ..	2 ..	1 ..
(c) Others	1921 1911	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
B. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	1921 1911	8,058 6,402	2,745 3,837	963 194	515 447	513 122	1,136 807	1,488 614	303 173	204 ..	195 208
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921 1911	692 214	230 41	67 13	44 17	56 10	81 38	109 46	61 28	17 ..	27 21
(b) Skilled workmen	1921 1911	1,575 1,311	171 718	197 73	140 138	216 38	179 48	371 103	28 55	142 ..	181 138
(c) Unskilled labour	1921 1911	5,791 4,877	2,342 3,078	699 108	326 292	241 74	876 721	1,008 465	214 90	45 ..	37 49
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 1911	293 218	470 304	1,208 259	.. ..	9 14	203 173	33 88	340 254	.. ..	.. 28
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921 1911	123 181	240 288	80 126	89 7	26 ..	105 206	9 40	5 11	.. ..	.. 324

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 under A are not available.







**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.**

*Places of origin of skilled employees.*

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																						
BIRTH PLACE.	Total number of workmen		I. Growing of special products		II. Textiles and connected industries		V. Leather, etc., industries		VI. Wood etc., industries		VII. Metal industries		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. In the Province or State (Cochin State) ...	1,289	49	56	1	204	35	4	...	135	...	185	...	163	13	274	...	21	...	130	...	117	...
2. Outside the Province ...	286	44	93	30	14	12	10	2	5	...	31	...	3	...	87	...	6	...	12	...	25	...
Madras Presidency	200	30	76	16	7	12	10	2	5	...	26	...	3	...	50	...	4	...	9	...	10	...
Coimbatore	53	17	40	16	3	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godawari	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	35	...	4	...	9	...	8	...
Malabar	117	12	32	...	4	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	6	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tritchinopoly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	75	13	15	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	3	...	15	...
Mysore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kathiavar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Outside India	17	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...







## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments.*

RACE OR CASTE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																	
	Total		I. Growing of special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total European and Anglo-Indians	166	73	111	71	10	2	9	...	16	...	9	...	8	...	3	...	1	...
Number employed as:																		
(a) Managers	39	...	22	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Supervising staff	19	70	85	63	4	2	2	...	7	...	3	...	12	...	9	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.*

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT									
	Total number employed	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	V. Leather etc. industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XVI. Industries of luxury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adult women	10,000	5,270	3,047	15	...	15	1,090	3	400	...
Children	1,000	666	150	...	36	8	114	2	2	12
Male	600	351	86	...	36	8	90	12	2	12
Female	400	312	64	...	...	...	24	...	...	...



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

*Distribution of power*

TYPE OF POWER USED	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	Total Establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	III. Wood and allied.	IV. Metal and allied.	V. Chemical and allied.	VI. Food and allied.	VII. Miscellaneous.	VIII. Other.	IX. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	52	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Oil	11	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Gas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—There are no establishments using electricity or water power.



---

# PART II.

—  
IMPERIAL TABLES

---







---

## TABLE I.

---

### AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

---

NOTE.—The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911.



**TABLE I.**  
**Area, Houses and**  
**Population.**

iv

COCHIN STATE.		TABLE I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.										IMPERIAL SERIES.			
TALUKS	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TOWNS	VILLAGES	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION								
				Total	IN TOWNS		Total	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES			
									URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	1,479	9	273	178,211	21,522	156,689	979,080	127,141	851,939	482,959	64,379	418,580	496,121	62,762	433,359
Cochin-Kanayannur	168	3	37	51,535	8,945	42,590	279,384	52,617	226,767	142,558	27,997	114,561	136,826	21,620	112,206
Cranganur	17	1	5	6,526	927	5,600	54,808	5,805	29,003	17,558	2,930	11,628	17,250	2,875	14,375
Makundapuram	510	1	60	37,789	1,586	36,203	208,713	9,157	199,556	102,500	4,611	97,856	106,213	1,813	101,100
Trichur	245	1	72	32,921	4,442	28,479	190,813	27,897	162,916	92,587	13,783	78,801	98,226	11,111	84,112
Talapilli	256	1	74	30,553	1,620	28,933	170,154	8,517	161,637	81,710	4,126	77,581	88,444	1,791	84,053
Chittur	293	2	25	18,887	4,001	11,885	95,208	22,848	72,360	46,046	10,889	35,147	49,162	11,919	37,213



---

TABLE II.

---

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

---

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875 and not in 1872 as in British India

---



TABLE II.  
Variation in  
Population.

TABLE II.  
VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875  
IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

TALUKS	PERSONS											VARIATION:—INCREASE(+) DECREASE(—)				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1885 to 1891	1875 to 1881					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Cochin State ...	979,080	918,110	812,025	722,906	600,278	601,114	+60,970	+106,085	+89,119	+122,628	— 836					
Cochin-Kanayannur	279,384	264,823	235,084	207,316	178,605	187,584	+14,556	+29,744	+27,469	+29,010	— 8,979					
Cranganur ...	34,808	33,193	29,140	27,965	20,950	20,397	+1,615	+4,053	+1,175	+7,015	+ 553					
Mukundapuram ...	208,713	199,930	161,833	145,690	115,212	114,974	+14,783	+32,097	+16,143	+30,478	+ 239					
Trichur ...	190,813	169,756	145,104	128,937	101,696	101,742	+21,057	+24,652	+16,117	+21,261	+2,953					
Talapilli ...	170,154	165,114	151,315	133,894	113,114	110,465	+5,040	+13,799	+17,421	+20,480	+2,649					
Chittur ...	95,208	91,289	80,549	78,785	67,702	65,952	+3,919	+1,710	+10,761	+11,083	+1,750					

NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1921 INCREASE(+) DECREASE(—)	MALES											FEMALES						
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1921	1911	1901	1901	1881	1875	1921	1911	1901	1901	1881	1875
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
+377,966	482,959	457,342	405,200	361,904	301,815	302,373	496,121	460,768	406,825	361,002	298,463	298,741						
+91,800	142,558	136,622	121,016	106,850	91,166	95,878	136,826	128,206	114,068	100,765	87,139	91,706						
+14,411	17,558	16,856	14,710	14,111	10,634	10,759	17,250	16,337	14,430	13,854	10,316	9,638						
+93,739	102,500	96,143	80,935	72,814	58,351	57,606	106,213	97,787	81,498	72,876	56,861	57,968						
+89,071	92,587	83,520	71,617	63,980	51,766	50,430	98,226	86,236	73,457	61,977	52,929	51,312						
+59,689	81,710	80,126	73,886	65,719	56,528	55,073	88,444	81,989	77,429	68,175	56,586	55,392						
+29,256	46,046	44,075	43,606	38,430	33,070	32,627	49,162	47,214	45,913	40,355	34,632	33,325						



---

**TABLE III.**

---

**TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.**

---







---

## TABLE IV.

---

### TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.

---

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate.

Cranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914.



**TABLE IV.**  
**Towns classified by Popu-**  
**lation with variation**  
**since 1875.**

COCHIN STATE.			TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.													IMPERIAL SERIES.														
TOWNS	TALUKS	MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION										VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)						MALES						FEMALES					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21										
			1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1921 to 1911	1911 to 1901	1901 to 1891	1891 to 1881	1875 to 1881																	
														VARIATION IN PROPORTION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)																
Cochin State			127,141	109,952	87,478	73,665	63,682	59,224	+ 7,189 +	+ 474 + 13,813 :	+ 9,985 +	+ 3,758	+ 67,217	64,379	57,236	45,389	62,762	52,716	42,089											
Trichur	Trichur	Municipality	27,897	23,574	15,585	12,945	10,822	11,139	+ 1,325 +	+ 989 +	+ 2,610 +	+ 2,125	+ 287 +	+ 16,748	13,783	12,089	7,932	14,114	11,485	7,653										
Mattanchery	Cochin-Kayamkulam	do	24,664	23,508	20,031	17,264	14,631	15,775	+ 1,556 +	+ 157 +	+ 2,967 +	+ 3,627	+ 829 +	+ 10,885	12,953	12,625	10,687	11,731	10,883	9,371										
Ermakulam	do	do	23,192	21,195	21,901	17,870	19,467	13,035	+ 1,965	+ 706 +	+ 1,077 +	+ 2,601 +	+ 1,159 +	+ 9,453	12,658	11,911	12,205	10,554	9,251	9,696										
Chittur-Tadammangalam	Chittur	do	18,150	14,706	14,317	12,630	11,165	11,396	+ 5,444 +	+ 389 +	+ 1,687 +	+ 1,169	+ 291 +	+ 6,751	8,670	7,010	6,874	9,477	7,696	7,443										
Pinjakkuda	Makundapuram	Non-Municipality	9,457	8,699	8,420	7,331	6,606	5,904	+ 758 +	+ 279 +	+ 1,086 +	+ 725 +	+ 1,047 +	+ 4,253	4,644	1,402	4,192	4,813	1,297	4,227										
Kumbanikulangudi	Talapilli	do	8,517	8,336	7,194	5,632	4,988	1,393	+ 181 +	+ 112 +	+ 1,562 +	+ 611 +	+ 589 +	+ 4,118	4,156	1,064	3,198	4,391	1,272	3,696										
Oranganur	Oranganur	do	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3,805	...	...	...	...	+ 5,805	2,950	...	...	2,875	...	...										
Trippunithura	Cochin-Kayamkulam	do	4,761	4,976	...	...	...	...	+ 215 +	+ 1,976	...	...	...	+ 4,761	2,426	2,702	...	2,335	2,274	...										
Nemmara	Chittur	do	4,698	4,958	...	...	...	...	+ 260 +	+ 1,958	...	...	...	+ 4,698	2,226	2,100	...	2,472	2,568	...										







TABLE V.

xii

**Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.**

[illegible]



---

**TABLE VI.**

—  
**RELIGION.**

---







---

TABLE VII.

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

---







TABLE VII.  
Hindu.  
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VII. - (cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

HINDU.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Per	Male	Female	Per	Male	Female	Per	Male	Female	Per	Male	Female
1				4	9	9	4	9	10	11	12	13
2	1	8	9,116	15	39	9,665	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	6	6,000	11	60	6,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	8	8,000	15	39	8,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	9	10,000	16	61	16,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	9	9,113	18	96	9,113	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	12	13,000	85	12,165	13,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	15	12,013	85	109	12,117	75	1	74	3	...	3
10	4	10	38,000	76	10,100	36,000	2,615	105	2,514	77	1	73
15	6	30	31,100	43	3,100	15,500	17,115	2,675	15,038	836	55	831
20	5	26	31,300	19	15,100	12,100	35,755	10,529	25,026	3,176	560	2,616
25	5	20	29,600	8	6,100	1,611	41,879	17,537	24,342	4,685	1,010	3,675
30	4	22	20,300	5	2,000	811	38,666	18,516	19,690	6,083	1,208	1,815
35	4	21	20,100	1	1,000	113	33,035	18,561	11,469	6,630	1,370	5,260
40-45	2	18	18,000	92	600	100	26,639	15,817	10,822	8,782	1,702	7,080
45-50	2	12	12,000	60	113	180	17,467	10,693	6,711	7,095	1,208	5,797
50-55	2	11	12,000	40	200	113	14,510	9,572	1,616	9,479	1,591	7,885
55-60	1	7	7,000	21	111	11	8,816	6,610	2,206	6,168	1,251	4,917
60-65	1	6	8,561	22	130	80	6,346	1,855	1,151	8,497	1,510	6,987
65-70	1	3,000	3,000	108	75	53	2,562	2,008	461	5,769	863	2,906
70 and over	1	1,100	5,217	138	63	75	2,444	2,017	427	6,090	1,315	4,745
GRAND TOTAL	64	31,000	330,011	326,897	181,696	115,201	247,815	119,692	127,923	71,420	13,830	57,590



TABLE VII.  
Musalman.  
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

xviii

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-1	2,036	1,051	985	2,036	1,051	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1,397	735	662	1,397	735	662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1,973	996	977	1,973	996	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	2,082	1,006	1,076	2,082	1,006	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1,995	1,014	981	1,995	1,014	981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	9,483	4,802	4,681	9,483	4,802	4,681	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	9,827	5,015	4,812	9,815	5,012	4,803	10	2	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
10-15	9,294	4,850	4,444	9,051	4,837	4,214	238	13	225	5	..	..	5	..	5	5
15-20	6,680	3,302	3,378	4,605	3,131	1,474	1,973	166	1,807	102	6	97	102	6	97	97
20-25	6,483	3,086	3,397	2,281	1,940	311	3,929	1,102	2,827	273	14	229	273	14	229	229
25-30	5,726	2,628	3,098	781	568	113	4,543	1,879	2,664	402	81	321	402	81	321	321
30-35	4,938	2,469	2,469	271	212	59	4,187	2,172	2,015	480	85	895	480	85	895	895
35-40	4,227	2,333	1,894	121	90	31	3,585	2,139	1,446	521	101	417	521	101	417	417
40-45	3,637	1,963	1,674	68	35	33	2,808	1,817	991	761	111	650	761	111	650	650
45-50	2,442	1,386	1,056	25	11	11	1,857	1,289	568	560	86	474	560	86	474	474
50-55	2,184	1,114	1,070	23	17	6	1,390	930	400	771	107	661	771	107	661	661
55-60	1,224	708	516	7	2	5	795	629	166	422	77	345	422	77	345	345
60-65	1,344	658	686	16	8	8	640	532	108	638	118	570	638	118	570	570
65-70	533	264	269	10	5	5	252	216	36	271	43	228	271	43	228	228
70 and over	695	363	333	6	3	3	270	231	39	419	128	291	419	128	291	291
GRAND TOTAL	68,717	34,940	33,777	36,563	20,753	15,790	26,477	13,177	13,300	5,677	990	4,687	5,677	990	4,687	4,687

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VII--(cont.)

MUSALMAN.  
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

COCHIN STATE.



TABLE VII.

Age Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.---(cont.)  
CHRISTIAN.

COCHIN STATE.

INTERIAL SERIES.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

Age	POPULATION		UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
1														
0-1	8,036	4,017	4,019	8,036	4,025	4,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	5,516	2,738	2,778	5,516	2,813	2,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	7,351	3,512	3,839	7,351	3,512	3,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	8,521	4,216	4,308	8,521	4,216	4,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	7,625	3,755	3,750	7,625	3,875	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	37,362	18,236	19,126	37,362	18,806	18,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	39,316	19,577	19,739	39,316	19,575	19,746	15	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	55,336	27,513	27,823	55,336	27,513	27,823	712	65	617	8	3	5	..	..
15-20	25,336	12,513	12,823	25,336	12,513	12,823	7,428	1,132	6,236	148	0	8	..	..
20-25	27,377	13,513	13,864	27,377	13,513	13,864	16,402	6,617	10,575	523	101	79	..	..
25-30	23,336	11,513	11,823	23,336	11,513	11,823	17,555	7,767	9,588	667	910	717	..	..
30-35	17,336	8,513	8,823	17,336	8,513	8,823	15,533	8,010	7,383	1,319	300	1,110	..	..
35-40	15,336	7,513	7,823	15,336	7,513	7,823	13,534	7,609	5,925	1,922	501	1,321	..	..
40-45	13,336	6,513	6,823	13,336	6,513	6,823	10,343	6,086	4,257	2,452	511	1,911	..	..
45-50	16,336	8,013	8,323	16,336	8,013	8,323	7,761	4,890	2,871	2,540	555	1,585	..	..
50-55	8,336	4,013	4,323	8,336	4,013	4,323	5,295	3,168	1,897	2,858	612	2,116	..	..
55-60	5,336	2,513	2,823	5,336	2,513	2,823	3,557	2,258	1,459	2,056	404	1,362	..	..
60-65	5,336	2,513	2,823	5,336	2,513	2,823	2,539	1,762	637	2,620	458	2,039	..	..
65-70	2,336	1,013	1,323	2,336	1,013	1,323	1,119	873	246	1,397	317	1,080	..	..
70 and over	2,336	1,013	1,323	2,336	1,013	1,323	970	771	199	2,256	633	1,623	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	262,536	130,837	131,699	262,536	130,837	131,699	102,173	50,332	51,841	21,000	4,995	16,015	..	..



TABLE VII.  
Jain.  
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

XX

AGE	COCHIN STATE.										JAIN. Age Sex and Civil condition.										IMPERIAL SERIES.									
	POPULATION					UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED														
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																		
0-1	3	2	1	3	2	1																								
1-2	2	1	1	2	1	1																								
2-3	3	1	2	3	1	2																								
3-4	4	2	2	4	2	2																								
4-5	2	2	...	2	2	...																								
5-6	14	8	6	14	8	6																								
TOTAL	9	6	3	9	6	3																								
5-10	12	5	7	11	4	7																								
10-15	14	7	7	5	5	...																								
15-20	11	3	8	2	1	1																								
20-25	13	10	3	5	5	...																								
25-30	7	7	...	...	...	...																								
30-35	6	3	3	...	...	...																								
35-40	6	1	2	...	...	...																								
40-45	2	1	1	...	...	...																								
45-50	4	2	2	...	...	...																								
50-55	1	1	...	...	...	...																								
55-60	1	1	...	...	...	...																								
60-65	...	...	...	...	...	...																								
65-70	1	...	1	...	...	...																								
70 and over	101	58	43	46	29	17																								
GRAND TOTAL																														



TABLE VII.  
Jew.  
Age Sex and Civil Condition.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	41	22	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 1	17	11	6	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	20	11	9	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	42	7	25	42	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	35	8	17	35	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	155	79	76	155	79	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0 - 5	139	63	76	139	63	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 - 10	134	59	75	129	59	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	102	58	41	78	56	22	24	2	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	107	50	57	47	36	11	58	14	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 25	86	36	50	22	11	8	60	20	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 - 30	102	38	64	14	10	4	82	26	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 - 35	68	36	32	8	5	3	57	30	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 - 40	66	39	27	1	1	...	55	35	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 - 45	46	30	16	2	1	1	35	27	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 - 50	61	40	21	1	1	...	40	30	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 - 55	36	27	9	1	1	...	22	21	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 - 60	36	14	22	1	...	1	16	11	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 - 65	17	13	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 - 70	12	5	7	...	...	...	5	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over	1,167	87	590	598	326	272	466	237	239	103	31	69	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,167	87	590	598	326	272	466	237	239	103	31	69	...	...	...	...

COCHIN STATE.

JEW.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

Age Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.



TABLE VII.  
ANIMISTIC.  
Age, Sex and Civil condition

COUNTRIES	ANIMISTIC.													IMPERIAL SERIES.
	Age, Sex and Civil condition.													
	POPULATION		UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED					
AGE	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
0-1	25	16	7	23	16	7	...	...	...	11	12	13		
1-2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2-3	7	2	3	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3-4	10	5	5	16	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4-5	10	5	2	10	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL 0-5	51	31	19	51	31	19	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5-10	32	17	15	34	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10-15	23	13	11	21	13	10	...	...	1	...	...	...		
15-20	25	13	10	22	15	7	...	...	12	...	...	1		
20-25	31	15	20	14	8	3	...	9	20	2	...	2		
25-30	32	16	20	32	1	1	...	11	19	1	...	...		
30-35	38	21	12	3	3	...	...	16	11	5	...	1		
35-40	33	18	11	3	2	1	...	13	12	3	...	1		
40-45	24	7	11	1	...	...	...	7	11	2	...	2		
45-50	21	17	1	...	...	...	...	15	2	4	...	2		
50-55	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1		
55-60	11	2	6	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	...	4		
60-65	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	2		
65-70	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1		
70 and over	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2		
GRAND TOTAL	586	293	170	155	96	57	183	89	91	32	11	14		



TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE: 1—Of the 5,708 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races, 5,652 (4,182 males and 1,470 females) are Anglo-Indians.

2. Education among Indian Christians by Sect.

AGE.	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females
7-14	38,681	45,772	22,511	1,942	2,012	1,870	77,851	80,171	10,755	35,401	24,235	11,199
15-20	2,867	—	—	25	—	—	1,577	—	—	1,444	601	860
21-25	10,750	—	—	152	—	—	1,574	—	—	6,010	2,587	2,420
26-30	9,093	—	—	113	—	—	1,720	—	—	5,171	2,107	3,064
31-35	11,177	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	22,345	10,002	12,343



**TABLE VIII.**  
**Education by Religion**  
**and Age.**

xxiv

**TABLE VIII.**

**EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.**

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0-10	266,278	133,885	132,393	7,628	4,656	2,972	258,650	129,229	129,421	288	186	102	...	...
	10-15	124,572	63,451	61,121	25,082	15,896	9,186	99,490	47,555	51,935	2,599	1,857	742	...	...
	15-20	93,733	46,471	47,262	24,926	16,696	8,240	68,797	29,775	29,022	4,341	3,377	964	...	...
	20 and over	494,497	239,152	255,345	123,764	91,842	28,922	370,733	144,310	226,423	10,778	9,310	1,468	...	...
	Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	181,410	132,090	49,320	797,670	350,869	446,801	18,006	14,730	3,276	...	...
Hindu	0-10	170,820	85,578	85,242	4,530	2,810	1,690	166,290	82,738	83,552	161	102	59	...	...
	10-15	79,547	40,566	38,981	13,675	9,203	4,472	65,872	31,363	34,509	1,783	1,348	435	...	...
	15-20	61,716	30,278	31,438	14,179	10,017	4,162	47,537	20,261	27,276	2,895	2,337	558	...	...
	20 and over	334,049	158,996	175,053	74,023	58,336	15,687	260,026	100,660	159,366	7,191	6,477	714	...	...
	Total	646,132	315,418	330,714	106,407	80,396	26,011	539,725	235,022	304,703	12,030	10,264	1,766	...	...
Muslim	0-10	19,310	9,817	9,493	135	101	34	19,175	9,716	9,459	7	6	1	...	...
	10-15	9,294	4,850	4,444	524	435	89	8,770	4,415	4,355	12	11	1	...	...
	15-20	6,680	3,302	3,378	639	562	77	6,041	2,740	3,301	51	49	2	...	...
	20 and over	33,433	16,971	16,462	4,571	4,253	318	28,862	12,718	16,144	151	147	4	...	...
	Total	68,717	34,940	33,777	5,869	5,351	518	62,848	29,589	33,259	221	213	8	...	...



TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion  
and Age.

XXV

TABLE VIII.—(cont.)  
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	POPULATION													LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	AGE	TOTAL				LITERATE				ILLITERATE						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Christian	0-10	75,748	38,285	37,463	2,950	1,708	1,242	72,798	36,577	36,221	117	76	41			
	10-15	35,556	17,953	17,603	10,850	6,238	4,612	24,706	11,715	12,991	802	197	305			
	15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	10,079	6,088	3,991	15,107	6,723	8,384	1,390	989	401			
	20 and over	126,105	62,709	63,396	44,891	32,051	12,840	81,214	30,658	50,556	3,393	2,657	742			
	Total	262,595	131,758	130,837	68,770	46,085	22,685	193,825	85,673	108,152	5,708	4,219	1,489			
Jain	0-10	23	14	9	4	4	...	19	10	9	...	...	...			
	10-15	12	5	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1	...	1			
	15-20	14	7	7	5	5	...	9	2	7	1	1	...			
	20 and over	52	34	20	25	23	2	27	9	18	2	2	...			
	Total	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	1			
Jew	0-10	294	144	152	9	3	6	285	139	146	3	2	1			
	10-15	134	59	75	31	19	12	103	40	63	1	1	...			
	15-20	102	58	44	33	23	10	69	35	34	4	1	...			
	20 and over	637	328	309	252	178	71	385	150	235	55	27	8			
	Total	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12			
Animist	0-10	83	49	34	...	...	...	83	49	34	...	...	...			
	10-15	29	18	11	...	...	...	29	18	11	...	...	...			
	15-20	35	15	20	1	1	...	34	14	20	...	...	...			
	20 and over	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	115	104	...	...	...			
	Total	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	156	169	...	...	...			







---

TABLE IX.

---

**EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.**

---

NOTE.—While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account.



### TABLE IX.

**Education by Selected  
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

xviii

### TABLE IX.

# EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES.

III. 117 (a)

## IMPERIAL SERIES.

HINDU	RELIGION OR RACE.	TOTAL.				LITERATE.				ILLITERATE.				LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	8 079	1 061	1 018	3,895	2,561	1,312	4 123	1,183	2 706	613	515	98	...	...	...	...
2	2	5 589	3 511	2 036	642	642	65	4 263	2,129	2,171	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	6 336	3,165	2 973	2 078	1,039	813	5,168	1,287	3,155	371	169	24	...	...	...	...
4	4	21 836	11 790	10 116	19 655	5,605	2,561	11 738	3,275	7,187	3,019	1,019	156	...	...	...	...
5	5	8 686	1 395	3 639	1 634	1 634	390	6 321	2,742	3,176	29	511	29	...	...	...	...
6	6	4 016	2,733	1 073	1 111	1 111	159	3,453	1,196	1,101	336	303	33	...	...	...	...
7	7	453	251	110	3	3	1	149	25	96	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	2 065	1,003	1,062	5	5	3	1 761	513	943	21	17	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	6 551	1 135	5 083	7 055	4 055	79	8 346	1 187	4 966	98	96	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	15 627	7 165	5 111	1 955	1 955	17	13 286	36	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	224 038	107 111	116 927	23,523	19,552	393	200 135	87,294	112,591	841	769	82	...	...	...	...
12	12	4 159	2,059	2 765	1 977	1 977	171	41 177	1,622	2 760	31	31	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	35 917	17 159	18 981	4 642	4 642	151	54 177	1,251	17 931	45	10	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	8 554	1,409	4,013	3 111	3 111	151	6 447	1,051	1 981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	15	2 355	1,091	1 302	1 585	922	309	1 585	1,051	941	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
16	16	6 651	3 059	2 697	7 055	4 055	399	6 651	3,138	2 611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	17	1 289	587	615	705	567	94	567	901	345	165	112	53	...	...	...	...
18	18	17	541	175	138	111	28	138	130	135	41	10	1	...	...	...	...
19	19	10 578	5 059	5 309	1 138	845	11	8 445	1 191	5 306	7	7	2	...	...	...	...
20	20	7 319	1 011	1 141	1 138	1 138	3	6 181	1 131	1 590	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
21	21	131 031	62 655	68 075	13,011	11,011	13,011	35,951	35,951	51 111	5 183	1 059	1 197	...	...	...	...
22	22	2 167	1 131	1 131	1 055	1 055	19	1 055	1 055	1 055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	2 812	1 131	1 131	1 131	1 131	19	1 131	1 131	1 131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE IX.

Education by Selected  
Castes, Tribes or Races.

XXIX

TABLE IX. (cont).

## EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

MADHIA STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			LITERATE			Persons	Male	Female	
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Females	Literate	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Persons	3,560	1,731	1,829	6,560	3,281	3,279	6,560	3,281	3,279	6,560	3,281	3,279	
Persons	1,299	649	650	1,299	649	650	1,299	649	650	1,299	649	650	
Persons	7,145	3,488	3,657	7,145	3,488	3,657	7,145	3,488	3,657	7,145	3,488	3,657	
Persons	69,423	31,471	37,952	69,423	31,471	37,952	69,423	31,471	37,952	69,423	31,471	37,952	
Persons	9,567	4,200	5,367	9,567	4,200	5,367	9,567	4,200	5,367	9,567	4,200	5,367	
Persons	2,038	1,255	783	2,038	1,255	783	2,038	1,255	783	2,038	1,255	783	
Persons	3,185	1,490	1,695	3,185	1,490	1,695	3,185	1,490	1,695	3,185	1,490	1,695	
Persons	6,252	3,175	3,077	6,252	3,175	3,077	6,252	3,175	3,077	6,252	3,175	3,077	
Persons	4,587	9,075	1,700	4,587	9,075	1,700	4,587	9,075	1,700	4,587	9,075	1,700	
Persons	3,347	1,505	1,842	3,347	1,505	1,842	3,347	1,505	1,842	3,347	1,505	1,842	
Persons	4,759	2,593	2,166	4,759	2,593	2,166	4,759	2,593	2,166	4,759	2,593	2,166	
MUSALMAN:—	56,018	28,373	27,645	56,018	28,373	27,645	56,018	28,373	27,645	56,018	28,373	27,645	
Persons	6,544	3,578	2,966	6,544	3,578	2,966	6,544	3,578	2,966	6,544	3,578	2,966	
Persons	2,182	1,473	1,009	2,182	1,473	1,009	2,182	1,473	1,009	2,182	1,473	1,009	
Persons	65	13	52	65	13	52	65	13	52	65	13	52	
Persons	260,347	130,512	129,835	260,347	130,512	129,835	260,347	130,512	129,835	260,347	130,512	129,835	
Persons	401	58	343	401	58	343	401	58	343	401	58	343	
Persons	1,467	587	880	1,467	587	880	1,467	587	880	1,467	587	880	
Jew	274	118	156	274	118	156	274	118	156	274	118	156	
Persons	94	50	44	94	50	44	94	50	44	94	50	44	







---

TABLE X.

—  
LANGUAGE.

---



**TABLE X.**  
**LANGUAGE.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

LANGUAGE				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4			
Cochin State	...	...	...	979 080	482,959	496 121
<b>A. Vernaculars of India</b>	...	..	...	978,500	482,669	495 831
VERNACULAR OF THE STATE.						
Malayalam	..	..	..	882 822	433,529	449,293
VERNACULARS FOREIGN TO THE STATE.						
Gujarati	..	..	...	1,342	632	710
Goanese	...	..	...	8	8	..
Hindi	...	..	...	46	6	40
Hindustani	...	...	...	2,341	1 000	1 341
Kachchhi	...	...	...	622	300	322
Kanarese	...	...	...	3 772	1 994	1,778
Konkani	...	...	...	17 604	9 258	8 346
Marathi	...	...	...	3,013	1 575	1,438
Tamil	..	...	...	57,574	29,416	28 158
Telugu	..	..	...	8,901	4,161	4,740
Tulu	...	...	...	453	313	140
Urdu	...	...	...	2	1	1
<b>B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries.</b>						
Arabic	...	...	...	53	33	20
Hebrew	..	...	...	50	26	24
Syriac	..	..	...	92	92	...
<b>C. European Languages.</b>						
Dutch	..	...	...	2	2	..
English	...	...	...	324	101	223
Portuguese	...	...	...	50	27	23
Spanish	..	..	...	9	9	...



---

TABLE XI.

—  
BIRTH PLACE.

---



TABLE XI.

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE

GENERAL SERIES

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>Population of the State</b> .. .. .	<b>979 080</b>	<b>482 550</b>	<b>496 530</b>
<b>A.—Born in India</b> ... .. .	<b>979 010</b>	<b>482 900</b>	<b>496 110</b>
<i>I.—Within the Provinces of Enumeration—(Cochin State)</i> ...	<i>959 521</i>	<i>475 570</i>	<i>483 951</i>
<i>II.—Provinces and States in India to which the Province of Enumeration is adjacent</i> ...	<i>59 559</i>	<i>28 480</i>	<i>31 079</i>
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE OF ENUMERATION.	...	...	...
1.— <i>British Territory (Madras Presidency)</i> ...	<b>26 580</b>	<b>12 415</b>	<b>14 165</b>
Bellary ... .. .	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Coimbatore ... .. .	<b>2,338</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>1 323</b>
Ganjam ... .. .	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>
Godavari ... .. .	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Karnool ... .. .	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>
Madras ... .. .	<b>228</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>
Madura ... .. .	<b>216</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>81</b>
Malabar ... .. .	<b>21,656</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>11,873</b>
Nellore ... .. .	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Nilgiris ... .. .	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>
North Arcot ... .. .	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>
South Canara ... .. .	<b>853</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>207</b>
Salem ... .. .	<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>10</b>
South Arcot ... .. .	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Tanjore ... .. .	<b>117</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>
Tinnevely ... .. .	<b>607</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>230</b>
Trichinopoly ... .. .	<b>121</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>33</b>
Vizagapatam ... .. .	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
2.— <i>Indian States</i> ... .. .	<b>12,389</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>6,957</b>
Travancore ... .. .	<b>12,381</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>6,951</b>
Putnakotal ... .. .	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	...	...	...
1.— <i>British Territory</i> ... .. .	<b>264</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>107</b>
Bombay ... .. .	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
Bombay ... .. .	<b>177</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>68</b>
Bamun ... .. .	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Central Provinces and Berar ... .. .	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>
Coorg ... .. .	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>
Pondicherry ... .. .	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ... .. .	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
2.— <i>Indian States</i> ... .. .	<b>584</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>302</b>
LARODA STATE ... .. .	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>



TABLE XI.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>2.—Indian States (cont.)</b>			
BOMBAY STATES	477	232	245
(a) Cutch	15	14	1
(b) Kathiawar	462	218	244
Hyderabad	9	2	7
Kashmir	1	...	1
Mysore	77	42	35
Rajputana	11	...	11
<b>(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.</b>	72	49	23
<b>I. FRENCH SETTLEMENTS</b>	18	10	8
Pondicherry	3	2	1
Karikal	1	...	1
Mahe	14	8	6
<b>II. PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.</b>	54	39	15
Goa	54	39	15
<b>B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries</b>	18	12	6
Arabia	1	1	...
Ceylon	9	6	3
Persia	1	1	...
Turkey in Asia	7	4	3
<b>C.—Born in Europe.</b>	45	34	11
<b>(1) UNITED KINGDOM.</b>	27	20	7
England and Wales	18	14	4
Scotland	6	5	1
Ireland	3	1	2
<b>(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.</b>	18	14	4
Belgium	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Holland	2	2	...
Norway	2	1	1
Portugal	3	2	1
Spain	9	9	...
<b>D.—Born in America.</b>	3	3	...
United States	3	3	...
<b>E.—Born in Australasia</b>	4	1	3
New Zealand	2	...	2
Philippines	2	1	1







---

## TABLE XII.

---

### INFIRMITIES.

#### PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

#### PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

---

1. Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind; and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute.  
Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.  
Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf-mute.  
Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute.
2. Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number.



**TABLE XII.**  
**INFIRMITIES**

COCHIN STATE.

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1—2...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
2—3...	18	9	9	2	...	2	4	...	...	12	5	7	...	...	...
3—4...	11	7	4	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	4	1	1	1	...
4—5...	11	7	4	1	1	...	5	4	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	46	28	18	3	1	2	14	10	4	28	16	12	1	1	...
5—10...	124	75	49	2	1	1	59	38	21	59	34	25	4	2	2
10—15...	166	110	56	7	5	2	72	39	33	62	45	17	25	21	4
15—20...	209	128	81	29	18	11	71	41	30	81	50	31	30	21	9
20—25...	215	123	93	34	20	14	65	34	20	71	38	33	48	31	17
25—30...	224	123	101	41	22	19	61	28	33	73	25	38	49	38	11
30—35...	220	116	104	48	32	16	52	25	27	65	20	45	58	39	19
35—40...	207	121	86	56	33	23	27	13	9	85	42	43	39	23	11
40—45...	234	135	99	39	21	18	29	14	15	102	46	56	64	54	10
45—50...	167	88	79	37	14	23	18	10	8	74	39	35	38	25	13
50—55...	188	102	86	29	17	12	20	10	10	98	43	55	44	35	9
55—60...	134	75	59	18	11	7	7	4	3	80	38	42	29	22	7
60—65...	168	79	89	16	6	10	3	...	3	133	64	69	17	9	8
65—70...	95	50	45	12	8	4	...	...	...	72	34	38	11	8	3
70 and over...	188	74	110	10	4	6	8	2	6	167	69	98	9	6	3
TOTAL 5—70															
and over	2,540	1,403	1,137	378	212	166	493	263	227	1,222	597	625	465	339	126
Grand total	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126

Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

TALUK	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126
Cochin Kanayannur ...	766	481	285	131	75	56	123	66	63	253	114	137	255	108	57
Cranganore	68	44	24	14	5	9	7	5	2	38	24	14	12	12	...
Makundapuram	434	252	182	62	34	28	112	61	51	254	116	138	53	36	22
Trichur	560	292	268	69	40	29	132	71	61	315	149	166	47	33	14
Talapally	494	255	239	51	23	28	76	40	36	290	135	155	89	54	25
Chittur	214	104	110	51	27	24	48	30	18	100	41	59	14	7	7



TABLE XU—A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES.

NOTE.—The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste, Sex and Age.

Race and Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Infirmities.
<i>Hindu.</i>			
Chetti ...	Male	100	Blind and Deaf-mute
Iuvan ...	do.	48	Leper and do.
Kaikolan ...	Female	98	Blind and do.
Kemmalan (Thettan) ...	Male	25	Insane and do.
Do (Kollan) ...	do.	31	Blind and do.
Nayar ...	do.	2	Do and do.
Ottavaikan ...	do.	13	Insane and do.
Velan ...	do.	30	Do and do.
Others (Arabitlan) ...	Female	53	Do and Blind.
<i>Christian.</i>			
Indian Christian ...	Male	38	Do and do.
Do. ...	Female	5	Deaf-mute and do.
Do. ...	do.	28	Insane and do.
Do. ...	do.	54	Do and Deaf-mute.
Do. ...	do.	75	Blind and do.
Do. ...	do.	75	Do and do.

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head



TABLE XII—A.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEATH WITH			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU.	646 132	315 418	330 714	241	138	103	301	163	138	905	435	470	283	199	84
Ambalavasi	8,079	4,061	4,018	7	4	3	4	2	2	15	7	8	1	1	...
Arayan	5,580	3,044	2,536	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	2	2	...
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,463	2,973	8	8	...	1	1	...	17	10	7	1	1	...
Do. Tamil	21,336	11,390	10,446	10	8	2	9	6	3	34	14	20	3	3	...
Do. Konkani	8,080	4,395	3,685	12	9	3	1	1	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Do. Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Chetti	3,133	1,125	2,008	3	2	4	10	4	6	8	...	5	3	3	...
Devangan	370	153	212	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Eluthassan	15,197	7 356	7 841	...	...	...	8	3	5	37	18	19	3	3	...
Iluvan	224,008	107,231	116,774	75	33	42	99	55	44	282	140	142	113	86	27
Kaikolan	4,805	2,030	2,775	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	...	4
Kammalan	35,917	17,533	18,384	19	9	10	27	6	21	61	32	29	21	14	7
Kanakkan	8,424	4,409	4,015	4	1	...	8	6	2	7	4	3	10	5	5
Kaniyan	2,393	1,021	1,302	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	1 232	587	645	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	10 328	5,020	5 308	2	1	1	7	4	3	13	8	5	5	4	1
Kusavan	3 442	1 611	1 831	1	1	...	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Nayar	131,351	62,977	68,377	45	23	22	52	26	26	231	98	133	45	30	15
Ottanaikan	2,437	1,200	1,237	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	3	2	1
Pandaran	3,560	1,724	1,836	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	2	1	1	1	...
Parayan	7,145	3 388	3,757	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	4	9	3	1	2
Pulayan	69,423	31,471	37,952	5	3	2	21	16	5	88	43	45	46	29	17
Vadukan	657	85	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Vaisya	886	390	487	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Valan	9 507	4,266	5,241	5	4	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	2	...	2
Velan	6 232	3 157	3 075	6	4	2	5	2	3	20	9	11	3	3	...
Velakkuthalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	...
Vellalan	4,587	2 879	1,708	6	5	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	2	2	...
Veluttedan	3 347	1 535	1,752	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	4	1	...	...	...
Vettuvan	4 759	2,378	2,381	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Other	21 051	10,369	10,682	5	2	3	10	4	6	13	6	7	1	1	...
MUSALMAN.	63,717	34,940	35,777	26	11	15	44	23	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Jonakan	56,018	28 373	27,645	20	8	12	37	18	19	62	40	22	21	17	4
Ravutran	6 544	3,538	3,006	2	2	...	6	4	2	7	2	5	...	...	...
Others	6,155	3 029	3,126	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	2	...
CHRISTIAN.	262 595	131,758	130 837	110	61	49	156	84	72	270	132	138	158	120	38
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1 173	1,009	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
India Christian	260,347	130 542	129 805	110	61	49	155	83	72	269	132	137	157	119	38
JEW	1,167	587	580	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
ANIMIST	368	198	170	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grand Total	979 680	482 950	496 730	331	213	168	504	273	231	1279 615	677	466	340	126	



---

## TABLE XIII.

---

### CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

---

NOTE.—Non-indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"



TABLE XIII.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Cochin State					979 680	482 953	496 727
HINDU	...	...	...	...	646 132	315 418	330 714
Agamudayan	...	...	...	...	81	13	68
Amalavasi	...	...	...	...	8 079	4 061	4 018
Amal	...	...	...	...	23	13	10
Chakkariar	...	...	...	...	71	38	33
Chakkariar Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	51	14	37
Chakkariar Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	245	520	425
Kalattu Kalup	...	...	...	...	151	31	120
Marar	...	...	...	...	1 447	724	723
Nambiyassan	...	...	...	...	592	322	270
Pisharadi	...	...	...	...	1 228	564	664
Punval	...	...	...	...	891	369	522
Tuyjattunni	...	...	...	...	80	57	23
Variyar	...	...	...	...	2 600	1 409	1 191
Amoattan	...	...	...	...	1 032	549	482
Arayan	...	...	...	...	5 580	3 044	2 536
Baniya	...	...	...	...	336	208	128
Bhanya	...	...	...	...	51	16	15
Brahman	...	...	...	...	40 368	21 981	18 387
Brahman	...	...	...	...	217	77	239
Gaula	...	...	...	...	1 660	1 421	239
Kankani	...	...	...	...	8 080	4 295	3 685
Malayali	...	...	...	...	530	434	96
Malayali	...	...	...	...	179	81	98
Malayali	...	...	...	...	5 427	2 898	2 529
Tamil	...	...	...	...	21 836	11 390	10 446
Others	...	...	...	...	1 439	721	718
Chakkan	...	...	...	...	463	253	210
Chakkariar	...	...	...	...	438	97	341
Chakkariar	...	...	...	...	2 003	1 003	1 000
Chetti	...	...	...	...	9 163	4 135	5 028
Chunnambottan	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Dasi	...	...	...	...	270	76	194
Parakkal	...	...	...	...	576	1	575
Parakkal	...	...	...	...	15 197	7 256	7 941
Parakkal	...	...	...	...	209	98	111
Thovar	...	...	...	...	224 608	107 234	117 374
Thovar	...	...	...	...	223 465	107 971	115 494
Thovar	...	...	...	...	603	292	310
Kalkalan	...	...	...	...	4 805	2 030	2 775
Kalkalan	...	...	...	...	508	237	271
Kalkalan	...	...	...	...	1 135	537	498
Kalkalan	...	...	...	...	3	...	3



TABLE XIII.—(cont.).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	...	...	...	...	35,917	17,533	18,384
Kallasari	...	...	...	...	2,436	1,076	1,360
Kollan	...	...	...	...	8,029	3,870	4,159
Marasari	...	...	...	...	18,555	8,879	9,676
Mousari	...	...	...	...	946	477	469
Tattan	...	...	...	...	5,602	3,089	2,513
Tal'lan	...	...	...	...	349	142	207
Kammalan, Tamil	...	...	...	...	901	336	565
Kanakkal	...	...	...	...	8,424	4,409	4,015
Kanayan	...	...	...	...	2,393	1,091	1,302
Kannadiyan	...	...	...	...	56	15	41
Kannan	...	...	...	...	120	73	47
Kavara	...	...	...	...	260	163	97
Kavundan	...	...	...	...	6,354	3,657	2,697
Komatti	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kshatriya	...	...	...	...	1,649	828	821
Malayali	...	...	...	...	1,232	587	645
Nappal	...	...	...	...	16	1	15
Ojhas	...	...	...	...	401	240	161
Kudumi Chetti	...	...	...	...	10,328	5,020	5,308
Kurukkal	...	...	...	...	109	63	46
Kutap	...	...	...	...	563	120	443
Kusavan	...	...	...	...	5,442	1,611	1,831
Malayan	...	...	...	...	500	391	109
Manayar	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Maratha	...	...	...	...	76	40	36
Mudaliyar	...	...	...	...	687	297	290
Mukkuvan	...	...	...	...	89	44	45
Muttiryan	...	...	...	...	7	1	6
Navar	...	...	...	...	131,054	62,977	68,077
Narobi Karup	...	...	...	...	25	20	5
Nambidi	...	...	...	...	362	156	206
Nanjunattu Pillai	...	...	...	...	136	97	39
Nayan	...	...	...	...	119	47	72
Odde	...	...	...	...	89	69	20
Oranlikan (Odde)	...	...	...	...	2,457	1,900	1,557
Panan	...	...	...	...	2,642	1,153	1,489
Pandaram	...	...	...	...	3,569	1,734	1,835
Panditattan	...	...	...	...	1,299	737	562
Pandit	...	...	...	...	67	24	43
Pandavan	...	...	...	...	7,145	3,388	3,757
Pandavan (Tamil)	...	...	...	...	90	79	11
Pandin	...	...	...	...	56	28	28
Pullavan	...	...	...	...	69,423	34,171	34,952
Pulluvan	...	...	...	...	114	60	54



TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Reddi	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Samantan	...	...	...	...	59	25	34
Shanan	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sudra unspecified	...	...	...	...	362	94	268
Tarakan	...	...	...	...	800	323	477
Tottiyar	...	...	...	...	58	27	31
Ullatan	...	...	...	...	413	211	202
Vadukan	...	...	...	...	657	85	572
Vai-syan	...	...	...	...	886	399	487
Valan	...	...	...	...	9,507	4,266	5,241
Valachetti	...	...	...	...	37	13	24
Valluvan	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Vaniyan	...	...	...	...	995	566	429
Vannan	...	...	...	...	2,038	1,285	753
Velakkattalavan	...	...	...	...	3,185	1,490	1,695
Velan	...	...	...	...	6,232	3,157	3,075
Vellalan	...	...	...	...	4,587	2,579	1,708
Veluttedan	...	...	...	...	3,347	1,565	1,782
Vettuvan	...	...	...	...	4,759	2,378	2,381
Vilkurup	...	...	...	...	1,005	544	461
Virasaivan	...	...	...	...	11	7	4
Minor Castes	...	...	...	...	2,231	583	1,648
MUSALMAN	...	...	...	...	68,717	34,940	33,777
Bora	...	...	...	...	49	27	12
Hanevi	...	...	...	...	155	85	70
Jonakan	...	...	...	...	56,018	28,373	27,645
Kachchi	...	...	...	...	73	64	9
Pathan	...	...	...	...	1,165	560	605
Ravuttan	...	...	...	...	6,544	3,538	3,006
Shabi	...	...	...	...	1,140	616	524
Saiyad	...	...	...	...	139	65	74
Sheik	...	...	...	...	2,095	935	1,160
Others	...	...	...	...	1,339	667	672
CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	262,595	131,758	130,837
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	...	2,182	1,173	1,009
European (British Subject)	...	...	...	...	23	19	4
European (others)	...	...	...	...	43	24	19
Indian Christian	...	...	...	...	260,347	130,542	129,805
JAIN	...	...	...	...	101	58	43
JEW	...	...	...	...	1,167	587	580
Black Jew	...	...	...	...	1,014	512	502
White Jew	...	...	...	...	153	75	78
ANIMIST	...	...	...	...	368	198	170
Kadun	...	...	...	...	274	148	126
Malavar	...	...	...	...	94	50	44



---

## TABLE XIV.

---

### CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

---

NOTE:—This Table like Table IX deals only with certain selected castes and not with the whole population. All main castes over 2,000 in strength and a few others, which though not numerically so strong, are of local importance, are included in this Table.



TABLE XIV.  
Civil condition by Age for  
Selected Castes.

xlvi

TABLE XIV.  
MALES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALING WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED					WIDOWED							
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over		
I	JHINDU	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	Amalavadi	1041	2,473	525	539	302	362	58	101	1,300	...	...	...	...	11	690	689	198	...	...	...	...	...	143
	Aayan	3011	1,833	370	612	328	263	263	11	1,025	...	...	...	...	11	733	479	150	...	...	...	...	...	98
	Partham, Malayali	3463	1,506	301	417	171	319	631	81	1,370	...	...	...	...	20	738	751	97	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Do, Tamil	11309	5,614	1,316	1,892	831	902	631	91	5,111	...	...	...	...	75	2,123	2,911	332	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Do, Konkani	1,399	2,339	587	625	508	561	552	36	1,274	...	...	...	...	52	492	730	250	...	...	...	...	...	215
	Do, Others	2,733	1,362	302	336	206	210	228	123	1,371	...	...	...	...	5	717	518	67	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Chakkian	200	173	10	45	30	36	19	34	61	...	...	...	...	4	40	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Thahyan	1003	601	111	207	75	119	50	9	370	...	...	...	...	7	201	162	29	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Chetti	1189	2,251	533	790	308	227	277	71	1,719	...	...	...	...	40	911	727	165	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Do, Kannan	3188	76	7	28	11	10	12	61	57	...	...	...	...	9	22	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Elukkasu	730	4,061	980	1,311	365	679	181	18	2,980	...	...	...	...	1	1,611	1,312	312	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Hayam	107,231	63,106	15,023	40,541	8,714	10,013	7,361	308	40,297	...	...	...	...	18	23,121	16,191	3,891	...	...	...	...	...	215
	Kadadan	2,000	1,101	280	357	110	183	121	8	831	...	...	...	...	3	421	395	95	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Kannadan	17,000	10,205	2,303	3,387	1,812	1,201	1,206	66	6,717	...	...	...	...	12	3,083	2,896	611	...	...	...	...	...	402
	Kannadan	4,000	2,063	611	703	467	401	291	29	1,516	...	...	...	...	29	801	712	195	...	...	...	...	...	126
	Kannadan	1,000	291	103	176	93	303	99	12	311	...	...	...	...	92	221	193	56	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Koodan	3,607	2,403	283	1,118	672	133	...	...	1,039	...	...	...	...	119	778	292	355	...	...	...	...	...	355
	Kodavira, Malayali	785	3,62	82	87	13	34	75	9	208	...	...	...	...	6	94	103	27	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Do, Faradisi	211	112	29	30	0	35	21	5	112	...	...	...	...	2	17	63	17	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Kudam Chetti	3,000	2,361	171	432	285	397	217	59	2,513	...	...	...	...	25	1,198	1,206	216	...	...	...	...	...	163
	Kusavan	1,611	713	188	201	91	105	117	5	808	...	...	...	...	71	482	291	90	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Nayar	62,977	39,673	8,675	11,082	4,927	6,031	8,767	608	20,393	...	...	...	...	32	10,401	9,507	2,905	...	...	...	...	...	2,129
	Orla Nairam	1,200	523	127	111	111	32	13	13	610	...	...	...	...	3	311	295	67	...	...	...	...	...	53
	Pann	1,433	579	117	165	87	97	102	11	490	...	...	...	...	11	282	191	81	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Pandaran	1,531	976	211	338	171	171	75	16	711	...	...	...	...	8	108	297	45	...	...	...	...	...	23



TABLE XIV.—(cont.)  
MALES.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE.		Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.																				IMPERIAL SERIES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	POPULATION DECEMBER 1911	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		0-5					5-12					12-15					15-20					20-40					40 and over					Total					0-5					5-12					12-15					15-20					20-40					40 and over					Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Brahmin	1,839	183	8	13	67	61	75	2	332	..	..	1	1	153	106	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



**Civil condition by Age for  
Selected Castes.**

# IMPERIAL SERIES

Civil condition by age for selected Castes.

**COCHIN STATE.**

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED									
		0-5 5-12 12-15 15-20 20-40 40 and over										0-5 5-12 12-15 15-20 20-40 40 and over										0-5 5-12 12-15 15-20 20-40 40 and over									
		Total	0-5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
HINDU.																															
Ambalavasi	4,018	1,740	559	594	266	196	101	21	1,436	...	4	57	204	839	332	842	...	...	4	17	241	580									
Arayan	2,556	1,123	386	476	141	87	23	10	1,104	...	...	12	118	681	293	309	...	...	...	4	111	194									
Brahman, Malayali	2,973	1,188	298	395	153	169	92	6	1,271	...	51	162	325	492	238	594	...	...	1	19	108	466									
Do Tamil	10,446	4,564	1,755	2,292	517	...	...	...	4,426	...	44	322	662	2,009	1,389	1,456	...	...	3	26	380	1,046									
Do Konkani	3,685	1,345	474	636	183	33	17	2	1,558	...	6	116	236	998	202	782	...	...	...	9	186	587									
Do Others	1,283	357	133	134	48	22	18	2	671	...	6	33	142	349	144	252	...	...	...	5	53	194									
Chakkan	210	75	11	30	12	15	5	2	105	...	...	8	15	55	27	30	...	...	...	1	16	13									
Chaliyan	1,000	536	117	164	64	74	100	17	411	...	...	...	...	247	162	53	...	...	...	...	...	42									
Chetti	5,026	2,110	896	691	159	316	37	11	1,935	...	34	191	526	887	297	983	...	...	1	30	410	542									
Devangan	212	100	21	29	18	14	16	2	95	...	...	...	35	27	33	17	...	...	...	...	8	9									
Eluthassan	7,841	3,379	1,071	1,309	554	249	177	18	3,180	...	2	39	445	2,068	636	1,283	...	...	...	29	415	839									
Hivan	116,774	53,029	14,723	20,134	8,422	6,892	2,582	325	44,596	...	34	310	4,213	30,823	9,216	19,149	...	...	18	195	4,019	14,878									
Kakkalan	2,775	1,247	314	364	310	140	117	2	1,179	...	1	27	211	686	254	349	...	...	2	3	136	208									
Kannadan	18,384	8,604	2,764	2,713	1,864	1,237	477	53	7,121	...	13	102	876	4,804	1,326	2,659	...	...	42	42	748	1,868									
Kanakkun	4,015	1,891	531	711	292	231	89	17	1,532	...	3	14	181	1,029	308	589	...	...	1	10	180	338									
Kanniyar	1,302	598	154	203	68	80	88	5	428	...	3	11	75	210	129	276	...	...	...	9	76	191									
Kavundan	2,697	1,950	621	332	425	559	3	10	570	...	...	...	57	300	213	177	...	...	...	...	20	177									
Kshatriya, Malayali	645	236	60	74	45	11	41	2	306	...	1	20	37	192	62	103	...	...	...	1	41	...									
Do Paradesi	176	71	31	27	9	2	1	1	79	...	...	...	13	48	18	26	...	...	...	...	...	26									
Kudumi Chetti	5,308	1,712	610	795	211	52	32	12	2,393	...	28	91	331	1,396	557	1,203	...	...	1	33	399	769									
Kusavan	1,831	815	184	267	261	75	22	6	825	...	4	21	204	413	183	191	...	...	...	1	56	131									
Nayar	68,077	28,399	8,487	10,958	5,563	2,091	1,729	171	25,016	...	42	235	2,479	17,325	4,935	14,662	...	...	13	180	4,115	10,353									
Olta nalkan	1,237	498	106	129	69	48	72	4	554	...	1	4	54	343	152	255	...	...	2	1	81	171									
Panan	1,489	554	148	199	124	57	26	5	669	...	2	52	159	354	102	266	...	...	...	1	16	86	169								
Pandaran	1,936	767	216	292	137	96	21	5	671	...	2	8	89	345	230	285	...	...	1	4	213	167									



TABLE XIV  
Civil condition by Age for  
Selected Castes.

TABLE XIV—(cont.)  
FEMALES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED						WIDOWED											
		Total					40 and over					Total			5-12			12-15			15-20			20-40			40 and over		
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
Pandiattan	562	266	77	96	39	25	27	2	239	...	...	3	65	112	59	57	...	...	1	3	20	33							
Parayan	3,757	1,688	507	660	264	165	83	9	1,582	...	...	97	174	990	379	...	...	...	1	6	147	333							
Pulayan	34,952	17,221	5,483	7,278	2,607	1,223	576	54	12,737	...	4	148	1,664	8,271	2,610	5,001	...	...	5	90	1,533	3,376							
Valan	5,241	2,013	543	780	319	244	132	26	2,252	...	2	18	271	1,430	581	501	...	...	1	17	249	679							
Vannan	753	403	86	74	136	57	25	25	236	...	...	...	23	87	126	111	...	...	...	...	56	58							
Velan	3,075	1,406	406	504	265	169	62	10	1,284	...	4	22	257	627	374	...	...	...	1	9	122	253							
Velakkattalavan	1,695	847	242	325	154	75	39	12	510	...	3	11	100	221	175	...	...	...	...	6	90	244							
Vellakan	1,708	613	254	178	100	63	16	2	749	...	4	5	70	308	362	...	...	...	...	6	148	192							
Vellutudan	1,782	753	249	238	97	91	69	6	651	...	1	19	89	363	179	...	...	...	3	5	120	250							
Vettuvan	2,381	1,088	308	428	160	119	61	12	1,075	...	2	11	95	742	225	21	...	...	...	5	34	179							
MUSALMAN																													
Jonakan	27,645	13,917	1,109	5,562	2,311	1,342	505	58	9,810	...	11	173	498	7,034	2,064	3,153	...	...	4	78	1,160	2,646							
Ravuttan	3,006	1,628	558	613	281	125	35	16	1,225	...	5	42	51	899	228	153	...	...	...	...	56	97							
CHRISTIAN																													
Anglo-Indian	1,009	511	171	176	74	22	46	19	420	...	...	2	58	263	97	78	...	...	...	10	10	58							
European	23	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2							
Indian Christian	129,805	62,476	18,522	23,913	11,463	5,958	2,126	411	51,401	...	167	489	6,238	33,500	11,010	15,925	...	...	5	88	3,463	12,129							
JAIN																													
Jain	43	17	6	6	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	7	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1							
JEW																													
Black Jew	502	237	69	100	25	13	18	2	216	...	1	1	22	153	36	19	...	...	...	...	5	41							
White Jew	78	35	7	8	3	9	8	...	23	...	...	...	...	14	9	20	...	...	...	...	5	15							
ANIMIST																													
Kadan	126	33	5	16	5	2	1	1	79	...	...	1	9	58	11	14	...	...	...	1	2	11							
Malayan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1	...	15	...	...	...	3	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	3							







---

TABLE XV.

---

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

---



TABLE XV.

lii

Territorial distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

COCHIN STATE.	DENOMINATIONS	IMPERIAL SERIES									
		TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.									
		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE									
		TOTAL		European and allied Races		Anglo-Indian		Indian			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Anglican Communion,	651	320	331	11	8	8	15	301	308	
2.	Baptist	31	15	16	...	13	...	...	15	15	
3.	Congregationalist	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	Lutheran	57	31	26	...	...	...	2	31	24	
5.	Minor Protestant Denomination	914	369	545	...	...	10	...	359	515	
6.	Presbyterian	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
7.	Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified)	1,985	951	1,034	10	5	117	334	824	635	
8.	Roman Catholic	108,739	53,746	54,993	15	9	977	695	52,754	54,389	
9.	Sectarian (Roman)	120,372	60,715	59,657	...	...	60	53	60,655	59,601	
10.	Do. (Jacobite)	24,325	12,835	11,490	...	...	1	10	12,834	11,480	
11.	Do. (Reformed)	3,692	1,793	1,899	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,899	
12.	Do. (Chaldean)†	1,822	976	846	...	...	...	...	976	846	
...	Total	262,595	131,758	130,837	43	23	1,173	1,009	130,542	129,805	



---

TABLE XVI.

---

EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS  
BY RACE AND AGE.

---

NOTE:—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age-group 20—29 and the other in the age-group 50 and over.



**TABLE XVI.**  
Europeans and Allied Races and  
Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

liv

GOCHIN STATE.		EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACE AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.														IMPERIAL SERIES																					
		(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians.)																																			
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL	British Subjects														Others.																					
		All ages		0-10	10-16	16-18	18-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over	Total	Males	Females																								
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males				Females																							
															Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Cochin State		66	43	23	19	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	3	2	7	...	13	24	19	...	1	1	...	...	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

		(b) Anglo-Indians.																										
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL	All ages		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	18-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over														
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females													
																Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
																										Males	Females	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Cochin State		2,182	1,173	1,009	35	46	114	128	125	132	172	120	3	56	35	27	93	90	250	196	87	123	161	90	71	55	65	39



---

## TABLE XVII.

---

### OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

#### GENERAL TABLE.

---

- Note (1) In this table the term "partially agriculturist" includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.
- (2) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.



## TABLE XVII

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

## GENERAL TABLE.

C/c	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total worked and dependent	Actual workers				Dependent
						Total		Partially agriculturist-		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and agriculture	499 659	133 310	73 585	1 302	251	292 144
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.						
			1	Eucalyptus and other agricultural land— (a) Native forest and agricultural land	17 005	1 982	1 111	...	...	12 602
			2	Cultivation of crops— (a) Cereals and other grains	27 129	10 107	1 401	...	...	36 012
			3	Agricultural products of the soil— (a) Cereals and other grains	2 871	7 5	707	...	...	1 826
			4	Plants and animals raised by husbandry	217 359	57 540	10 887	...	...	142 729
			5	Fruit trees and plants	1 827	977	8	...	...	842
			6	Fruit trees and plants	1 827	977	8	...	...	1 864
			7	Fruit trees and plants	1 827	977	8	...	...	79 593
			(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.					
			6	Tobacco and other special products	...	...	...	...	...	1 834
			7	Fruit trees and plants	...	...	...	...	...	21 672
			(c)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.					
			8	Fruit trees and plants	...	...	...	...	...	107
			9	Fruit trees and plants	...	...	...	...	...	2 715
			10	Livestock— Horses, mules, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	15
			(d)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.					
			11	Birds, bees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	89
			12	Birds, bees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	48
			13	Birds, bees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10
			14	Honey, wax, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	354
			(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.					
			15	Birds, bees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12
	16	Silk worm	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	2		Fishing and hunting.	13 902	5 612	1 002	115	20	7 288	
	17		Fishing	13 852	5 530	1 002	113	20	7 270	
	18		Hunting	50	82	...	2	...	18	
			Total Sub Class I	512 941	138 923	74 587	1 417	271	299 432	
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	II. Exploitation of minerals	3		Mines.	2	...	...	...	...	2
		21		Mines and metalliferous veins (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
		4		Quarries of hard rocks	2	...	...	...	...	2
		22		Other mineral substances (limestone, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
		5		Salt etc.	3	...	...	...	...	3
		23		Rock salt and marsh salt	3	...	...	...	...	3
				Total Sub-Class II	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Total Class A	512 948	138 922	74 587	1 417	271	299 439		
	III. Industry	6		Textiles.	50 636	11 668	18 281	167	228	20 687
		25		Cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing	97	8	13	4	7	76
		26		Cotton spinning	131	22	64	...	...	42
		27		Cotton spinning and weaving	7 287	2 113	2 051	87	19	3 123



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				
						Total		Partially agriculturists		Total dependents
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry—(cont.)		29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	405	242	2	2	210
			30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	9,120	15,838	74	199	17,215
			37	Dyeing, bleaching, painting, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
			38	Lace, cripe, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ...	89	...	70	...	...	19
		7		<b>Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>786</b>
			39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	72	42	...	...	...	30
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	436	22	39	2	752
			41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers.	8	5	2	1	...	1
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	12	9	...	...	...	3
		8		<b>Wood.</b>	<b>44,760</b>	<b>15,746</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>23,563</b>
			43	Sawyers ...	14,561	4,329	23	315	8	10,509
			44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	17,204	7,321	153	21	52	9,730
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thicketers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	4,096	4,876	210	111	4,023
		9		<b>Metals.</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,229</b>
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. ...	27	15	...	...	...	12
			48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	3,316	577	20	7	4,059
			49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,322	891	126	...	...	805
			50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc. ...	521	171	...	...	...	359
			51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc. ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
		10		<b>Ceramics.</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,526</b>
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	4	...	1	...	...	1
			54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	41	1	3	...	...	47
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	1,567	678	10	1	1,957
			56	Brick and tile makers ...	850	301	60	...	2	299
		11		<b>Chemical products properly so called and analogous.</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,255</b>
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ...	242	14	...	...	...	198
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ...	25	16	...	...	...	9



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturalists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)										
III. Industry.—(cont.)										
		11		<b>Chemical products properly so called and analogous.</b>						
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	4	4	...	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1,101	1,372	635	37	14	2,034
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	23	14	...	...	...	14
		12		<b>Food industries.</b>	45,524	11,075	9,745	491	332	22,704
			65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,020	933	9,145	67	294	6,837
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	352	135	112	...	17	115
			67	Grain purchasers, etc.	302	53	140	5	21	109
			68	Butchers	506	113	...	...	...	393
			69	Fish-curers	27	15	3	...	...	9
			70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	115	22	62	...	...	31
			71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	107	233	10	...	123
			72	Sweetmeat makers and preparers of jam and chutneys, etc.	7	1	...	...	...	6
			73	Brewers and distillers	24	14	...	...	...	10
			74	Tobacco workers	21,653	9,635	...	393	...	15,048
			75	Manufacturers of wood, sugar and gamsa	75	52	...	11	...	23
		13		<b>Industries of dress and the toilet.</b>	19,127	5,838	4,814	258	55	8,475
			76	Hat, cap and turban makers	12	6	3	...	...	3
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, dressers, and decorators on millinery	4,106	1,208	906	...	...	1,992
			78	Shoe, boot and saddle makers	250	167	...	23	...	83
			79	Other makers and decorators of dresses, gloves, corsets, caps, coats, buttons, tailor's trunks, etc.	59	31	7	...	...	21
			80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	2,537	3,252	20	17	3,207
			81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5,551	1,871	697	215	38	3,673
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet (toothbrush, shampoos, bath houses, etc.)	123	13	9	...	...	96
		14		<b>Furniture industries.</b>	179	105	...	17	...	74
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	96	...	17	...	72
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	...	...	...	2
		15		<b>Building industries.</b>	17,767	8,935	677	345	57	8,151
			85	Lime burners, cement workers	999	602	69	...	...	238
			86	Excavators and well-sinkers	31	16	...	1	...	15
			87	Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	3,801	62	54	1	4,051
			88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	3,504	253	215	42	3,043
			89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,016	293	75	14	804
		16		<b>Construction of means of transport.</b>	341	195	...	...	...	146
			90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	134	85	...	...	...	45
			91	Carriage, cart, palkee, etc. makers and wheelwrights	20	10	...	...	...	10
			92	Ship, boat, and aeroplane builders	157	96	...	...	...	91



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially Agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry.—(cont.)	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	11	...	...	...	7
			93	Gas works and electric light and power	18	11	...	..	...	7
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	4,703	1,638	51	304	7,317
			94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	295	...	...	...	112
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	205	14	...	...	103
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	8	...	...	...	7
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	3,891	52	25	...	5,109
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	37	4	...	...	28
			100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	29	..	...	...	29
			101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	11	7	...	...	...	4
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	...	...	...	6
			103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	214	1,568	26	304	1,919
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319
	IV. Transport	19		Transport by air.	...	..	...	...	..	...
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	3,333	17	41	...	3,551
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1	...	...	...	...
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10	...	...	...	...
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69	...	...	...	143
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	13	...	...	...	12
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	83	10	...	...	150
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	3,157	7	41	...	3,246
		21		Transport by road.	10,971	4,511	196	155	...	6,264
			111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	134	...	...	...	163
			112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	424	117	...	...	850
			112	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	29	...	...	...	5
			114	Do. connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	32	...	3,906
			115	Palkis, etc., bearers and owners	43	31	...	..	...	12



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(cont)	IV Transport, —(cont)	22	116	Two elephant, camel, mule, etc. and bullock owners and drivers ...	1 053	239	4	73	...	810	
			117	Porters and messengers ...	654	141	...	...	...	513	
				Transport by Rail.	2 189	972	...	...	...	1.217	
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,169	567	...	...	...	902	
			119	Laborers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	720	105	...	...	...	315	
			23		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	1 068	389	...	...	...	679
				120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ...	455	157	...	...	...	338
				(a)	Anchor service ...	573	232	...	...	...	341
				Total Sub-Class IV.	21 129	9 205	213	196	...	11.711	
		V Trade	24		Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance.	4.931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
	121			Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers, and their employees ...	4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894	
	25				Brokerage, commission and export.	401	191	...	...	...	210
			122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	401	191	...	...	...	210	
	26			Trade in textiles.	6.058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
			122	Trade in piece goods—wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
	27			Trade in skins, leather and furs.	489	166	...	...	...	323	
			124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these ...	489	166	...	...	...	323	
	28			Trade in wood.	1.307	449	7	26	...	851	
			125	Trade in wood (not firewood) work, bark, lamb or hatch, etc., and the articles made from these ...	1,307	449	7	26	...	851	
	29			Trade in metals.	278	85	1	...	...	192	
			126	Trade in metal, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	278	85	1	...	...	192	
	30			Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	389	103	85	3	1	201	
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	103	85	3	1	201	
	31			Trade in chemical products.	851	339	...	...	...	512	
		128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	339	...	...	...	512		



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

## GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. — (cont.)	V. Trade—(cont.)	32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.	10,336	3,160	1,380	20	8	5,796
		129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	6,534	1,813	926	20	8	3,795	
		130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees	3,802	1,347	454	...	...	2,001	
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs.	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541
		131	Fish dealers	12,394	3,101	1,271	105	41	8,022	
		132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	13,898	4,040	605	245	13	9,253	
		133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,302	471	872	11	25	959	
		134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	316	366	7	2	1,913	
		135	Cardamom and leaf vegetables, fruit and other sellers	13,258	4,670	516	239	72	8,072	
		136	Gum and other dealers	12,251	4,038	1,317	252	186	7,896	
		137	Tobacco, opium, ginseng, etc., sellers	1,408	495	...	...	...	913	
		138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	92	15	...	...	222	
		139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	430	121	8	47	1	241	
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	74	...	...	...	83
		140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	157	74	...	...	...	83	
		35		Trade in furniture.	1,111	284	47	7	...	780
		141	Trade in miniature carpets, curtains and bedding	631	131	22	7	...	478	
		142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	430	153	25	...	...	302	
		36		Trade in building materials.	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
		143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,753	594	168	10	12	991	
		37		Trade in means of transport.	766	208	5	...	...	553
		144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	28	9	...	...	...	19	
		145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	689	187	...	...	...	502	
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	49	12	5	...	...	32	
		38		Trade in fuel.	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206
		147	Dealers in newwood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206	
		39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,961	595	31	...	...	1,335
		148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,067	326	...	...	...	741	
		149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	403	53	31	...	...	319	
		150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	491	216	...	...	...	275	



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially Agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES (cont.)	V. Trade (cont.)	40		Trade of other sorts.	13,367	2,242	471	119	35	10,654
			151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	6	17	...	8	48
			152	General store-keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	1,867	161	110	32	10,010
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	681	272	239	...	...	370
			154	Other trades (including farmers or pounds, tolls and markets)	377	97	54	...	...	226
				Total Sub Class V	106,150	30,449	8,062	1,389	427	67,639
				Total Class B	337,543	106,228	50,646	3,638	1,900	180,669
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force	41		Army.	954	370	...	...	...	584
			155	Army (Imperial)	153	...	...	...	...	153
			156	Army (Indian States)	801	370	...	...	...	431
		42		Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		43		Air force.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44		Police.	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
			159	Police	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
				Total Sub-Class VI	2,437	975	...	...	...	1,462
	VII. Public Administration.	45		Public Administration	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646
			161	Service of the State (British)	107	54	...	...	...	53
			162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—						
			(a)	Chiefs and their families	463	64	52	...	...	347
			(b)	Officers and servants of Chiefs and their families	1,266	387	198	18	13	681
			(c)	Sirkar Officers	681	197	...	...	...	484
		(d)	Clerical establishment	2,713	941	...	38	...	1,772	
		(e)	Menials unspecified	3,232	386	...	80	...	2,846	
		(f)	Service of States other than Cochin	47	12	...	...	...	35	
		163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—							
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		(a)	Municipal Service (clerical establishment)	213	72	...	2	...	141
			(a)	Do. other menials	403	161	...	31	...	242
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,942	897	...	113	...	1,045
				Total Sub-Class VII	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646
		47		Religion.	9,252	3,315	740	114	...	5,197
			165	Priests, ministers, etc.	2,844	1,001	28	27	...	1,815
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	211	15	162	...	...	34
			167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	864	304	18	...	...	542
		168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	5,333	1,995	532	87	...	2,806	
			Law.	3,057	1,041	...	90	...	2,016	
	169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	638	...	61	...	1,309		



TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents		
						Total		Partially agriculturists				
						Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont)	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.—(cont)	48	170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	403	...	29	...	707		
				Medicine.	5,622	1,731	291	65	6	3,600		
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	5,055	1,631	125	61	...	3,299		
		49	172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	100	166	4	6	301		
				Instruction.	20,067	6,572	951	641	...	12,544		
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,184	5,222	951	502	...	10,011		
		50	174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3,883	1,350	...	130	...	2,533		
				Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	1,801	266	144	7	4,879		
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	31	12	...	...	...	22		
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	815	221	...	37	...	594		
			177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	2,215	570	8	29	1	1,637		
			178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military)	2,793	704	182	47	6	1,907		
			179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	1,089	294	76	81	..	719		
				Total Sub-Class VIII	44,944	14,460	2,248	1,054	13	28,236		
				Total Class C	58,448	18,606	2,498	1,336	26	37,344		
		D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income.	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
					180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
						Total Sub-Class IX	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
				X. Domestic Service.	52		Domestic service	7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants					7,237	2,076	1,608	15	23	3,553	
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.					302	115	...	...	...	187	
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners					131	53	...	...	...	78	
	Total Sub-Class X					7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818	



**TABLE XVII.—(cont.)**

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

**GENERAL TABLE.**

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Fe- males		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
D. MISCELLANEOUS.—(cont)	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49,413	16 705	6,685	739	194	26,023	
		184		Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	...	1,817	786	...	...	1,031	
		185		Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	...	7,920	2,580	153	91	4,837	
		186		Mechanics otherwise unspecified	...	24	10	...	...	14	
		187		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	...	39,652	13,029	6,532	648	194	20,091
				Total Sub-Class XI	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023	
	XII. Unproductive.	54		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	288	278	10	...	...	...	
		188		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	...	278	10	...	...	...	
		55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	1,402	591	707	...	...	104	
		189		Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc.	...	1,402	591	707	...	104	
		56		Other unclassified non-productive industries.	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790	
		191		Other unclassified non-productive industries	...	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
			Total Sub-Class XII	11,256	5,640	1,722	38	45	3,894		
			Total Class D	70,141	25 151	10,042	809	262	34,948		
					Grand total	979,080	288,907	137,773	7,200	2,459	552,400



---

## TABLE XVIII.

### OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS— ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.

- Part I.—Rent Receivers.  
„ II.—Rent Payers.  
„ III.—Farm servants and Field labourers.  
„ IV.—Growers of Special products and Market gardening.
- 

NOTE.—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', *i. e.*, Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', *i. e.*, Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', *i. e.*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', *i. e.*, groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.



TABLE XVIII.

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists -Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special product, and market gardening.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XVIII.

lxvi

Occupation or means of livelihood.  
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—  
Actual workers only.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		Non-culti- vating land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-culti- vating tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents, mana- gers of landed estates (not plan- ters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Farm servants		Field labourers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																		
Income from rent of agricultural land —																		
(a) Non-cultivating land owners	1,982	1,111	676	81	28	10	1	1	116	20	232	15	29	15	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land owners	10,107	1,401	1,512	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	12,089	2,512	2,188	299	28	10	1	1	116	20	232	15	41	...	...	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS																		
Ordinary cultivators, —																		
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	738	307	260	75	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	57,540	16,887	5,738	1,285	...	...	122	16	...	...	...	...	92	...	214	102	109	113
Total rent payers.	58,278	17,194	5,998	1,360	5	2	123	17	...	...	3	...	120	...	214	102	109	115
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																		
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	977	8	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(b) Farm servants	809	335	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	49,886	50,785	3,051	1,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	51,672	51,128	3,210	1,710	...	...	3	...	6	...	97	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																		
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	993	359	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	7,020	1,898	273	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	...	1	1	12	9
Total growers of special products, etc....	8,013	2,257	280	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	...	4	1	12	9
Total I, II, III & IV	130,052	73,091	11,676	3,458	33	12	127	17	122	20	348	70	163	...	218	103	124	122



TABLE XVIII

lxvii

Occupation or means of livelihood.  
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—  
Actual workers only.

COCHIN STATE.		OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.														IMPERIAL SERIES.													
		Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.																											
		I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.																											
		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																											
OCCUPATION	1	Tea, coffee, rubber etc., plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine arecanut, etc. growers		Wood-cutters		Herdsmen, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		Gran parchers		Toddy drawers		Washing cleaning, etc.					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																													
Income from rent of agricultural land—																													
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Cultivating land-owners	3	1	211	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total rent receivers.	15	9	211	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
II. RENT PAYERS.																													
Ordinary cultivators—																													
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	1	...	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	1,372	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total rent payers.	1	...	1,395	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																													
(a) Agent, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Farm servants	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
(c) Field labourers	...	...	96	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total farm servants and field labourers	...	...	112	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																													
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total I, II, III & IV	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71	...	460	521	33	136	634	41	33	911	...	8844	...	...	...				



TABLE XVII.

La viii

Occupation or means of livelihood.  
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—  
Actual workers only.

**TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)**

## EXPLANATION.

# OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists -Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers, II. Rent payers, III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																																			
OCCUPATION				Barbers, hair dressers, etc.		Boat owners, boatmen, and rowmen		Pack of plant, camp, bullock owners, etc.		Bank managers, money lenders, etc.		Trade in piece-goods, wood, cotton, silk, etc.		Trade in wood (not firewood)		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.		Fish dealers		Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other commodities		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.		Cardamom, vegetables, fruits, and other produce		Grain and pulse and other		Dealers in sheep, goats, pigs, and other stock		Dealers in raw, dyed, and finished cloth		Shop keepers and miscellaneous			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74		
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																																			
In one form or of agricultural land:-																																			
(a) Non-cultivating landowners																																			
(b) Cultivating landowners																																			
Total rent receivers.																																			
II. RENT PAYERS.																																			
Ordinary cultivators:-																																			
(a) Non-cultivating tenants																																			
(b) Cultivating tenants																																			
Total rent payers.																																			
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																																			
(a) Agent manager of landed estates (not principal estates, rent collector, etc.)																																			
(b) Farm servant																																			
(c) Field labourers																																			
Total farm servants and field labourers.																																			
IV. CROPPERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																																			
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, sugarcane, plantations																																			
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-nut, etc. growers																																			
Total growers of special products, etc.																																			
Total I, II, III & IV																																			



## TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																					
	Sirkar officers		Village officials and servants other than watchmen		Priests, ministers etc.,		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors, other than of agricultural lands, pensioners		Cooks, water carriers etc.,		Cashiers, accountants etc.,		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I.—RENT RECEIVERS. Income from rent of agricultural land— (a) Non-cultivating land-owners (b) Cultivating land-owner.	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	5	...	17	...	2	...	103	28	3	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	7
(b) Cultivating land-owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	22
Total rent receivers.	5	...	17	...	2	...	103	28	5	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	29
II.—RENT PAYERS. Ordinary cultivators— (a) Non-cultivating tenants (b) Cultivating tenant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	7	3	15	...	15	...	5	1	4	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	52	...	...	...	11	...	120	...	136	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	112
Total rent payers.	7	3	67	...	15	...	14	1	124	...	141	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	118
III.—FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS. (a) All other managers of landed estates (not planters, etc., rent-collectors etc., (b) Farm servants (b) Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) All other managers of landed estates (not planters, etc., rent-collectors etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING (a) Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and indigo plantations (b) Pine, flower, vegetable, local-vine, arecanut etc. grower.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pine, flower, vegetable, local-vine, arecanut etc. grower.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I, II, III & IV	12	3	84	...	17	...	124	29	131	...	158	4	32	...	8	13	2	...	1,256	418	1,578	338







---

## TABLE XX.

---

### **OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.** **Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents** **in different occupations.**

---

NOTE :—(1) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

(2) Table XIX "showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood" has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State.



TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENT  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependent	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	499 055	332 365	29 195	117 041	..	115	325
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.							
		1		Incorp. in cult. of agricultural land—							
				(a) <i>Naup. etc. (land owners)</i> ...	15 047	19 034	438	140	...	33	...
				(b) <i>Naup. etc. (landless)</i> ...	47 520	28 052	3,167	16 270	...	11	...
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) <i>Naup. etc. (land owners)</i> ...	2 871	2 580	22	259	...	10	...
				(b) <i>Naup. etc. (landless)</i> ...	217 116	131 522	14 063	71 542	...	39	...
		3		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	1 847	1 442	10	205	...	...	...
		4		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	3 008	1 793	10	1 070	...	...	4
		5		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	150 201	154 561	7,891	17 641	...	5	100
		(b)		GROWING SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKETING.							
		6		Tea, coffee, rubber and other plantation—	3 186	2,112	828	215	...	...	31
		7		Fruit and vegetable growers—	20 500	10 237	2 243	8 110	...	...	...
		(c)		FORESTRY.							
		8		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	705	615	22	60	...	...	1
		9		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	1 082	3 715	319	513	...	...	125
		10		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
		(d)		RAISING OF PLANT STOCK.							
		11		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	215	150	11	22	...	...	...
		12		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	191	72	10	19	...	...	...
		13		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		14		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	1,585	1,270	102	113	...	...	...
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.							
	15		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	153	94	7	38	...	17	...	
	16		<i>Naup. etc. (landless) etc.</i> ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	2		Fishing and Hunting.	13 902	7 309	1,061	5,532	...	...	...	
	17		Fishing	13,852	7,301	1,042	5 506	...	...	...	
	18		Hunting	50	8	19	26	...	...	...	
			Total Sub-Class I.	512 941	359 674	30 256	122 576	...	115	323	
II. Exploitation of Minerals	3		Mines.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	21		Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	22		Quarries of hard rocks (diamonds, etc.)	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	5		Salt etc.	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	
	23		Salt etc. and minerals	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	
			Total Sub-Class II.	7	4	...	3	...	...	...	
Total Class A.					512 948	359 678	30 256	122 576	...	115	323



TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.											
III. Industry.											
Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		6		<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>50,636</b>	<b>29,907</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>19,347</b>			
			25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing...	37	33	2	2			
			26	Cotton spinning	141	101	15	25			
			27	Cotton weaving and rearing	7,287	6,499	350	438			
			29	Ropes, twines, and string	57	57					
			30	Other trades to do with flax, flax, hemp, straw, etc.	42,172	21,469	1,715	18,988			
			37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spinning of textiles	2	2					
			38	Lace, tape, and other fringes, etc., and handloomly described textile industries	89	13		76			
		7		<b>Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>110</b>			
			39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dressers, etc.	72	35	16	21			
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, valises, bags, saddles, or harnesses, etc., excluding articles of dress	1,210	1,127		82			
			41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers	8	1		7			
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	12	10		2			
		8		<b>Wood.</b>	<b>44,760</b>	<b>39,688</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3,342</b>			<b>12</b>
			43	Sawyers	11,561	12,788	1,150	323			
			44	Carpenters, rugers, and joiners, etc.	17,201	14,972		2,229			
			45	Basket makers and other industries of wood, material, in making boxes and crates and cutlery working with bamboo stems or similar material	12,998	11,328	330	740			12
		9		<b>Metals.</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>756</b>		<b>2</b>	
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	27	27					
			46	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	7,952	7,812		140		2	
			49	Workers in brass, copper, and bell metal	1,822	1,619		203			
			50	Workers in other metals except pre- cious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.)	521	45	64	412			
			51	Workers in masonry, sinkers, etc.	3						
		10		<b>Ceramics.</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>734</b>			
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	4	4					
			54	Makers of porcelain and earthenware	41	2		39			
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	1,302	3,244		57			
			56	Brick and tile makers	880	227	15	638			



## TABLE XX--(C)

## DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS

## 1. DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation (as indicated)	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. (cont.)</b>											
<b>III. Industry. (cont.)</b>											
		<b>11</b>		<b>Chemical products properly so called and analogous</b>	4 45	2 907	42	2 547	...	4	...
			58	Manufacture of matches, of plastic, etc.	...	1	...	238	...	...	...
			59	Manufacture of artificial minerals, etc.	...	2	...	10	...	4	...
			60	Manufacture of artificial leather, etc.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture of artificial stone, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			64	Others (e.g., manufacture of artificial fibres, etc.)	1 361	2 001	42	2 058	...	...	...
		<b>12</b>		<b>Food Industries.</b>	42 534	55 951	1 050	6 523	...	...	...
			65	Refining of sugar, etc.	...	10 21	687	5 913	...	...	...
			66	Baking of bread, etc.	...	78	13	211	...	...	...
			67	Grinding of cereals, etc.	...	...	4	55	...	...	...
			68	Brewing, etc.	...	...	295	211	...	...	...
			69	Distilling, etc.	...	...	9	18	...	...	...
			70	Butchery, etc.	...	17	115	...	...	...	...
			71	Manufacture of animal products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			72	Smoking of tobacco, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			73	Baking of cakes, etc.	...	7	2	4	1	...	...
			74	Baking of biscuits, etc.	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
			75	Manufacture of confectionery, etc.	21 67	21 53	...	...	...	...	...
					7	15	30	11	...	...	...
		<b>13</b>		<b>Industries of the dyers and the tanners</b>	19 427	15 292	1 126	2 660	...	49	...
			76	Dyeing, etc.	...	12	1	...	...	11	...
			77	Tanning, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			78	Shoe-making, etc.	...	1 041	652	1 490	...	37	...
			79	Leather goods, etc.	...	200	...	50	...	...	...
			80	Shoe-making, etc.	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
			81	Shoe-making, etc.	...	...	...	111	620	...	...
			82	Shoe-making, etc.	...	4 84	332	414	...	1	...
				Others (e.g., manufacture of leather goods, etc.)	121	61	...	62	...	...	...
		<b>14</b>		<b>Furniture Industries.</b>	179	22	7	150	...	...	...
			83	Carpentry, etc.	168	22	7	133	...	...	...
			84	Upholstery, etc.	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
		<b>15</b>		<b>Building Industries.</b>	17 767	11 932	51	5 723	...	1	...
			85	Construction of buildings, etc.	909	22	...	386	...	1	...
			86	Construction of buildings, etc.	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
			87	Construction of buildings, etc.	7 914	5 635	...	2 519	...	...	...
			88	Construction of buildings, etc.	6 500	5 095	41	1 664	...	...	...
			89	Construction of buildings, etc. (e.g., masonry, painting, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Others (e.g., construction of buildings, etc.)	2 113	60	...	1 124	...	...	...
		<b>16</b>		<b>Construction of means of transport.</b>	341	237	5	99	...	...	...
			90	Persons engaged in building, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or aircrafts	134	62	5	67	...	...	...



TABLE XX. (cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupations or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES — (cont.)	III. Industry. — (cont.)		16	Construction of means of transport.—(cont.)	...						
			91	Carrage, cart, palkee, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	20	18	...	2	...	...	...
			92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	157	...	30	...	...	...
			17	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
			93	Gas workers and electric light and power	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
			18	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	11,432	5	2,180	...	41	...
			94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	102	4	301	...	...	...
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	71	...	210	...	41	...
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders	9,052	8,117	...	935	...	...	...
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	42	...	27	...	...	...
			100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	58	31	...	27	...	...	...
					11	5	...	6	...	...	...
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	3	1	10	...	...	...
			103	Sweepers, scavengers &c.	3,701	3,033	...	663	...	...	...
				<b>Total Sub-Class III.</b>	<b>210,264</b>	<b>159,784</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>43,914</b>	...	<b>97</b>	<b>12</b>
	IV. Transport.		19	Transport by air.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			20	Transport by water.	6,901	2,559	1,425	2,901	...	16	...
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10	...	2	8	...	...	...
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners, etc.	212	59	35	118	...	...	...
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	...	...	...	...
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals.	243	100	73	70	...	...	...
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	2,393	1,302	2,699	...	16	...



## COCHIN STATE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	IV. Transport.—(cont.)	21		Transport by road.	10,971	4,907	2,341	3,723	...	...	...
		111		Persons (including drivers) employed for the transport of mail and munition, parcels, goods and bundles.	302	211	26	65	...	...	...
		112		Labourers employed for roads and bridges.	1,371	919	82	390	...	...	...
		113		Owners of motor cars, rickshaws, taxicabs, motor cycles, and other motor vehicles with or without driven vehicles attached to them.	34	20	...	8	...	...	...
		114		Drivers of motor vehicles.	7,424	3,102	1,365	3,027	...	...	...
		115		Public carriers.	13	27	...	16	...	...	...
		116		Packet, express, and parcel delivery carriers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		117		Porters and mulemen.	1,053	125	786	142	...	...	...
		22		Transport by Rail.	21,89	1,095	746	350	...	...	...
		118		Railway employees other than those in the following.	1,469	822	443	204	...	...	...
		119		Labourers employed for loading, unloading, and moving of goods and parcels transported on railway trucks.	720	271	303	146	...	...	...
		23		Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services.	1,068	877	21	170	...	...	...
		120		Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)		Anchor service.	573	155	...	88	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class IV.	21,129	9,436	4,533	7,144	...	16	...
V. Trade.	24			Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
		121		Bank managers, clerks, messengers, exchange and reserve agents, money lenders, and others and their families.	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
		25		Brokerage commission and export.	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
		122		Brokers, commission agents, commission merchants, and warehouse owners and employees.	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
		26		Trade in textiles.	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
		123		Traders in cotton, silk, and other textiles.	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
		27		Trade in skins, leather and furs.	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
		124		Traders in skins, leather, furs, and other products made from them.	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
		28		Trade in wood.	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...
		125		Traders in wood, bamboo, cane, and other products made from them.	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...



TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Buddhist	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)											
V. Trade.—(cont.)											
		29		Trade in metals. ..	276	64	3	261	5		
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c. ...	278	64	3	201	5		
		30		Trade in pottery bricks and tiles. ...	389	111	31	228		19	
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	111	31	228		19	
		31		Trade in chemical products ...	851	252	188	402		9	
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	252	188	402		9	
		32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10,336	7,982	650	1,631		25	
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	5,776		741		17	
			130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, cafés, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	2,200	650	540		3	
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs. ...	59,865	23,917	14,616	21,679	19	243	
			131	Fish dealers ...	12,994	3,838	4,783	3,755		28	
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	5,882	4,700	3,115			
			133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs etc. ...	2,302	1,873	73	342		41	
			134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,597	1,151	732	712			
			135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and areca-nut sellers ...	13,273	3,573	2,670	6,871		171	
			136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	7,041	1,020	5,170	16		
			137	Tobacco, opium, ginja, etc., sellers ...	1,403	357	441	535			
			138	Dealers in sheep, goat, and pigs ...	320	62	181	75			
			139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	100	145	122			
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles. ...	157	42	12	105			
			140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)...	157	42	12	105			
		35		Trade in furniture. ...	1,111	204	183	724			
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	631	27	91	513			
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	177	92	211			
		36		Trade in building materials ...	1,753	771	277	705			
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials ...	1,753	771	277	705			
		37		Trade in means of transport ...	766	493	83	187			
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	1		1			
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	450	83	156			
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	31		18			



TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

LOCKIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

					Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion								
Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Description of material obtained		Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Buddhist	Atheist			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade.—(cont.)	38		Trade in fuel	...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...		
		147		Destruction of coal, wood, etc.	...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...		
		39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	...	1,981	1,039	251	671	...	...	...		
		148		Destruction of articles of luxury, etc., such as jewelry, etc.	...	1,037	594	210	233	...	...	...		
		149		Destruction of articles of luxury, etc., such as jewelry, etc.	...	403	312	23	68	...	...	...		
		150		Destruction of articles of luxury, etc., such as jewelry, etc.	...	491	243	18	230	...	...	...		
		42		Trade of other sorts.	...	13,567	1,773	293	11,041	19	235	...		
		151		Destruction of goods, etc.	...	71	48	7	16	...	...	...		
		152		Destruction of goods, etc.	...	12,881	1,410	183	10,232	19	235	...		
		153		Destruction of goods, etc.	...	881	258	111	612	...	...	...		
		154		Destruction of goods, etc.	...	377	154	42	181	...	...	...		
				Total Sub-Class V.	...	198,159	43,610	180,13	43,975	53	599	...		
				Total Class B.	...	337,345	212,339	29,005	94,933	53	712	12		
		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force.	41		Arms.	...	954	736	34	184	...	...	...
				155		Army (Imperial)	...	163	100	5	48	...	...	...
156				Army (Indian State)	...	801	636	29	136	...	...	...		
42				Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
43				Air Force.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44				Police.	...	1,453	811	226	446	...	...	...		
159				Police.	...	1,453	811	226	446	...	...	...		
				Total Sub Class VI.	...	2,457	1,547	260	630	...	...	...		
VII. Public Administration.	45				Public Administration.	...	11,037	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...	
	161				Service of the State (General)	...	107	62	11	34	...	...	...	
	162		Service of Public and Foreign Affairs.	...	163	463	...	...	...	...	...			
	(a) Civil Servants	...	1,200	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	(b) Military Servants	...	681	550	28	103	...	...	...	...				
	(c) Marine Servants	...	2,771	2,071	27	624	...	...	...	...				
	(d) Other Servants	...	3,222	2,500	208	511	...	4	...	...				



TABLE XX. —(cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

					Date 1911 Religion								
Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group		Total number of worker and dependents	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont.)	VII. Public Administration.—(cont.)	45		Public Administration.—(cont.)									
		163		Municipal Corporation (1911)	234	192	5	13					
				Police (1911)	433	215	7	18					
		164		Village Panchayat (1911)	1,842	1,857	13	42					
				Total Sub-Class VII.	11,037	9,213	397	1,545			4		
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion.	9,252	7,611	304	1,356			1		
		165		Religious priests, etc.	2,514	2,516	82	245			1		
		166		Religious mendicants, etc.	211	7		204					
		167		Clerical, etc.	841	49		815					
		168		Temples, etc.	5,683	5,059	222	72					
		47		Law	5,657	2,523	17	500			17		
		169		Lawyers, etc.	1,007	1,813	5	62			7		
		170		Lawyers, etc.	1,000	690	12	438			10		
		IX. Miscellaneous.	48		Medicine	5,622	3,444	239	1,938			1	
			171		Medical practitioners, etc.	5,005	3,247	218	1,508			1	
	172			Medical students, etc.	597	206	21	340					
	49			Instruction.	20,067	13,646	858	5,559			3	21	
	173			Teachers, etc.	16,484	10,704	820	1,606			3	21	
	174			Students, etc.	3,583	2,942	38	953					
	50			Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	5,033	114	1,799					
	175			Authors, etc.	21	21		3					
	176			Authors, etc.	815	303	20	492					
	177			Authors, etc.	4,110	1,621	2	580					
	178		Musicians, etc.	2,706	2,475	11	394						
	179		Composers, etc.	1,089	597	81	411						
			Total Sub-Class VIII.	44,944	32,257	1,532	11,112			3	40		
			Total Class C.	58,448	43,017	2,099	15,285			3	44		
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income.	1,802	1,157	120	514			11		
		180		Proprietors, etc.	1,502	1,107	120	514			11		
				Total Sub-Class IX.	1,802	1,157	120	514			11		



TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS  
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COLLEGE STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or description of occupation	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D. MISCELLANEOUS—(cont.)	Domestic Service	52		Domestic Service	7 670	5 980	425	3 257	..	8	..
			181	Coolies, warehousemen, dockers, watchmen, and others in similar services	7 257	3 504	415	3 012	..	8	..
			182	Private domestic establishments, etc.	362	94	12	150	..	..	..
			183	Private domestic establishments, etc.	1 111	52	..	19	..	..	..
				Total Sub-Class X	7 670	5,980	425	3,257	..	8	..
	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49 413	20 572	5 389	23,265	40	114	33
			184	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	1,817	687	119	1,036	4	1	..
			185	Coolies, warehousemen, dockers, watchmen, and others in similar services	7 920	3 228	136	4 467	13	16	..
			186	Mechanics, etc., on a part-time basis	21	11	..	15	..	..	..
			187	Laborers and workmen, otherwise classified	39,052	16 646	5,071	17,779	23	97	33
				Total Sub-Class XI	49,413	20 572	5 389	25 265	40	114	33
	XI. Unproductive	54		Immigrants of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	92	36	160	..	..	..
			188	Immigrants of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	92	36	160	..	..	..
				Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1 402	779	200	418	5	..	..
			189	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	1 402	779	200	418	5	..	..
		55		Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,566	4 027	1 189	4 187	..	163	..
			191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,566	4 027	1 189	4 187	..	163	..
		56		Total Sub-Class XII	11,256	4 898	1 425	4,765	5	163	..
				Total Class D.	70,141	30 607	7,359	31,801	45	296	33
				Grand Total	979,080	646,132	68 717	262 595	101	1,167	368



---

## TABLE XXI.

---

### OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

**Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.**

**Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.**

---

NOTE 1.—Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

2.—Part B has not been prepared.



## TABLE

## OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

TAMIL NADU.

CASTE, RELIGION OR RACE	Occupation	Population dealt with			Number of persons in each of the following categories		Number of persons in each of the following categories		Number of persons in each of the following categories	
		Actual workers	Dependents	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>HINDU.</b>										
Ambalavasi	... Temple servants	2 148	1 015	4 916	1 000	145	141	612	418	99
Arayan	... Fishermen and boatmen	2 007	1 411	2 162	1 011	414	222	56	237	142
Brahman, Mala	... Priests	1 699	98	4 639	492	9	98	...	144	4
do	Tamil do	6 520	841	14 475	331	...	155	...	254	...
do	Konkani do	2 221	306	5 553	112	5	154	12	62	3
do	Others do	1 932	51	2 035	186	...	75	...	97	...
Chakkan	... Oil-pressers	182	94	187	131	72	16	12	13	16
Chahyan	... Weavers	651	327	1 025	507	230	48	61	19	7
Chetti	... Labourers	2 191	1 520	5 452	326	212	148	98	71	18
Davangan	... Weavers	85	63	222	51	12	2	13	4	4
Ethirassin	... Agriculturists and general labourers	4 214	2 500	8 683	62	19	...	...	27	15
Iyann	... Toddy drawers	68 669	26 126	129 213	5 614	237	439	41	708	174
Kaikolan	... Weavers	1 315	930	2 560	922	751	103	24	38	6
Kammalan	... Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	10 022	3 513	22 382	8 482	1 441	19	...	99	23
Kanakkan	... Boatmen and agricultural labourers	2 605	2 123	3 696	1 324	1 319	18	3	12	6
Kaniyan	... Astrologers	662	309	1 422	282	14	140	...	200	7
Kavundan	... Agriculturists	1 819	828	3 707	900	457	88	57	154	37
Kshatriya Mala-yadi	... Military dominant	314	41	877	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	Paradesi do	177	29	211	17	...	...	...	2	...
Kudumi Chetti	... General labourers	3 509	1 515	5 304	2 728	1 303	48	59	187	218
Ku-ayan	... Potters	1 198	1 012	1 232	1 042	601	23	15	59	9
Navar	... Military and agricultural	36 621	18 191	76 242	18 590	14 094	1 823	792	5 506	3 586
Ottamarkan	... Earth-workers	901	712	824	741	413	...	...	7	...
Pannan	... Sorcerers & exorcists	798	502	1 342	186	97	27	12	69	9
Pandaran	... Mendicants	1 076	749	1 735	7	...	35	9	7	...
Panditattan	... Gold-smiths	442	65	792	403	...	...	...	18	...
Parayan	... Agricultural labourers & basket-makers	2 902	1 919	2 324	2 504	1 758	...	...	...	...
Pirayan	... Agricultural labourers	23 005	15 957	30 461	20 229	14 542	...	...	4	...
Valan	... Boatmen & fishermen	2 826	2 015	4 666	664	14	182	27	60	8
Vannan	... Washermen	718	331	989	632	247	7	12	9	1
Vello	... Barbers & priests	2 087	1 720	2 425	942	249	825	393	294	121
Velakki Nadavan	... Barber	1 003	622	1 560	911	592	8	3	28	21
Vellalan	... Agriculturists	1 502	666	2 419	970	413	129	80	67	35
Vellatolan	... Washermen	1 105	1 057	1 185	815	822	12	18	23	28
Vettayan	... Hunters	1 414	1 206	2 139	6	...	212	...	5	...
<b>MUSALMAN.</b>										
Jonakan	...	15 821	7 776	32 421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivuttan	...	2 201	911	3 432	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>CHRISTIAN.</b>										
Anglo-Indian	...	651	302	1 229	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	39	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Christian	...	76 694	35 515	148 741	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>JAIN.</b>										
...	...	39	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>RAW.</b>										
Low-caste	...	240	152	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
White-caste	...	57	16	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ANIMIST.</b>										
Kashan	...	61	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matayam	...	52	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...



**XXI.**

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).																	
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation		1. (b) Growers of special products and market gardening		1. (c) Forestry		1. (d) Raising of farm stock		1. (e) Raising of small animals		2. Fishing and hunting		6. Textiles		7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom		8. Wood	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
122	523	92	81	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
295	232	71	32	..	..	3	..	23	..	201	..	48	447	..	..	20	2
731	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 456	72	142	12	57	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
661	46	15	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	11	..	..	..	..
744	..	131	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	..	11	..	7	..
10	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	143	121	56	12	..	22	37	15	..	20	..	145	562	..	..	7	..
4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 935	1 096	115	26	812	77	235	58	5	..	12	..	34	..	..	..	80	..
31 505	13 037	1 410	228	314	26	316	67	17	..	440	4	3 105	1 590	21	..	2 623	1 614
10	2	..	..	..	..	125	12	..	..	57	59	..	21	..	..	78	21
45	1 487	..	59	45	2	24	..	10	..	51	11	18	129	300	..	..	..
..	..	136	77	28	..	12	..	..	..	315	25	43	232	4	..	136	344
61	71	11	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	21	20
..	..	..	..	17	..	82	9	2	..	31	3	57	34	..	..	334	142
39	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	105	..	48	..	12	..	2	2	205	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
21	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	42	24
..	..	..	..	101	..	127	8	..	..	..	..	677	822	51	..	902	75
..	65	12	3	3	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	16	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	278
81	33	12	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	122	147
15	12	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	42	..	200	..
..	..	35	5	6	3	43	11	2	3	316	18	9	607	6	7	256	112
915	1 514	22	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	93	27	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	147	13
31	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	25	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
88	119	..	12	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	16	13
323	912	61	23	83	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	107	88	..	..	39	14
1 280	1 145	1 226	92	115	17	21	8	..	..	200	11	812	235	2	..	653	..
523	269	10	5	..	..	13	1	1	1	22	3	115	47	..	..	71	..
103	39	23	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	3	..	162	2
2	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 656	11 917	3 041	889	212	101	51	12	24	..	1 082	14	115	263	27	1	1859	795
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	17	8	1	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
19	7	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1



## TABLE

### OCCUPATION BY CASTE

### PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION													
CASTE TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	9. Metals & Minerals		10. Commerce		11. Chemical products, propellants, explosives and analogous		12. Food industries		13. Industries of dress and the toilet		14. Furniture industries		15. Building industries	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
HINDU.															
Ambalavasi	Temple Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	58	...	...	...	...	5	...
Aryan	Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	8	17	...	...	2	35
Brahman Mala-	Priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Tamil	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	213	7	...	...	...	10	...
do Konkani	do	5	...	...	...	7	...	13	9	4	...	...	...	12	...
do others	do	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkan	Oil pressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chaliyan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	23	...	...	...	...	111	48
Devangan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...
Eluttassan	Agriculturists and general labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	...	...	...	...	23	19
Iluvan	Toddy drawers	510	42	277	22	296	209	2,127	3,609	514	311	...	...	3,919	39
Kaikolan	Weavers	...	...	8	12	...	...	7	...	62	27	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	...	...	...	...	47	43	8	2	423	18	9	...	14	64
Kanakkan	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	81	8
Kaniyan	Astrologers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	10	15	...	...	...	...
Kavundan	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	23	12	68	24	9	7	...	...	17	2
Kshatriya Mala-	Military dominant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	10	...	5	...	9	23	...	...	18	...	...	...	42	5
Kusavan	Potters	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	14
Nayar	Military and agricultural	374	6	145	3	182	3	1,425	1,131	237	225	...	...	1,954	9
Ottanaikkan	Earth-workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Panan	Soldiers & experts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	25	...	...	...	209	2
Pandaran	Mendicants	...	...	...	1	...	7	25	10	...	...	...	...	48	2
Panditattan	Goldsmiths	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parayan	Agricultural labourers & basket makers	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	27	4
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	...	...	230	4	...	4	11	5	14	107	...	...	142	3
Valan	Boatmen & fishermen	...	...	45	...	3	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	13
Vannan	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan	Barbers & priests	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	453	840	...	...	...	9	21
Velakkattalavan	Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vellalan	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	4	12	...	...	58	35
Veluttedan	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	19	...	...	...	...	51	...
Vettuvan	Hunters	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	21	...	7	...	...	84	2
MUSALMAN.															
Jonakan	...	...	...	4	1	10	...	422	130	101	3	...	...	20	...
Ravuttan	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	201	15	52	...	...	...	2	...
CHRISTIAN.															
Anglo-Indian	...	65	...	2	...	...	...	15	7	61	84	12	...	2	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian	...	570	2	123	86	720	301	651	3,965	405	1,152	78	...	2,083	242
JAIN.															
JEW.															
Black Jew	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	1	...
White Jew	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.															
Kadan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



**XXI.—(cont.)**

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]



## TABLE

### OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A -- OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION															
CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	In former Occupation	24. Bona- fide agric. of land cultivated by hand		25. Cultivators of gardens, orchards, etc.		26. Horticulturists, florists, etc.		27. Fishermen, shell-fishermen, etc.		28. Traders, merchants, etc., involved in trade		29. Traders, merchants, etc., involved in trade in metals, clothes, and tiles		30. Trades- men, crafts- men, etc.			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
HINDU.																	
Amtalavasi	... Temple servants	50	1							1							
Anayan	... Undertakers and burial men																
Bahman Mala- yah	... Priests	23	1														
do Tamil	... do	11	1	21		30				1							
do Kankhan	... do	31	1	32		31				3					3		
do Others	... do	49	17			19											
Chakkian	... Oil-presses	1				1											
Chakran	... Weavers	1	2													2	
Chetti	... Lathies	21				30				41					27	6	
Dewangas	... Weavers												1				
Eltattassan	... Weaver and gold smith	1	1	1		3										5	
Harvan	... Tally clerks	13	1	3		7	1					6					
Kalkoon	... Weavers					6	2										
Kannmalan	... Carpenter, house- blacksmith, gold smith, bell-metal workers and iron- workers	7								11			1		2		
Kantkkan	... Boatmen and agri- cultural labourers																
Karkyan	... Boatmen	8								1							
Kavuntin	... Agricultural labourers	13								7							
Kebbiya Mala- yah	... Military and agri- cultural labourers	23	11														
do Paradesi	... do	16	3	3		14											
Kudami Chetti	... General labourers			1												5	
Kusavan	... Potters														12	45	
Nayar	... Military and agri- cultural labourers	73	113	32		43	1										
Ottakonkan	... Earth workers																
Panan	... Sowers and excavators												3				
Pandaran	... Stonecutters			2													
Pandattan	... Goldsmiths																
Paragan	... Agricultural la- bourers and sash- makers												1				
Pulayan	... Agricultural la- bourers																
Valan	... Boatmen and fishermen	1	2			19											
Vandan	... Fishermen																
Velan	... Boatmen and fisher- men																
Velukkuvanan	... Boatmen																
Vellai	... Boatmen	1	1			13				13							
Vellatadan	... Boatmen																
Vettuvan	... Hunters														7		
MUSALMAN.																	
Jonakan		7		5		131				73							
Ravattan		42	14	5		119		7		14		2					
CHRISTIAN.																	
Anglican						13		1									
Baptist						115	78	11							39	20	
Roman Christian		26	63	1		115	78	11		1	3	0					
JAIN.																	
JEW.																	
Black Jew		5	1			6		5		2							
White Jew		6	2			4		1		1							
ANIMIST.																	
Kadan																	
Malayan																	



**XXI.—(cont.)**

**TRIBE OR RACE.**

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]



## TABLE

### OCCUPATION BY CASTE

## PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

(U) HCN S/LT.

		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION											
CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	12. Agriculture				13. Public Administration		16. Religion		17. Law		18. Medicine	
		Males		Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
HINDU													
Arumavasi	... Teachers, servants	...	...	4	...	92	...	...	...	55	...	52	...
Vannan	... Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	4	...	...	5	4
Brahmar Malar	... Priests	...	...	...	...	35	...	10	2	50	...	9	...
do Tamil	do	...	8	...	33	832	...	14	...	203	...	75	11
do Konkani	do	...	...	...	...	23	...	32	22	21	...	36	...
do Others	do	...	12	...	7	14	...	60	...	12	...	17	...
Chakkan	... Oil-pressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chaliyan	... Weavers	...	...	7	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	... Labourers	...	16	...	21	28	...	32	...	37	...	26	5
Devangan	... Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eluttassan	... Agriculturists and general labourers	...	...	7	...	12	9	41	...	13	...	5	14
Huvan	... Toddy drawers	...	102	...	58	217	15	74	4	99	...	432	12
Kaikolan	... Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	... Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	...	...	...	...	10	...	37	2	2	...	5	11
Kanakkan	... Boatmen and agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kaniyan	... Astrologers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	32	9
Kavundan	... Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kshatriya Mala	... Military and domestic	...	...	...	...	162	3	8	5	...	...	32	...
do Paradesi	do	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Kudumi Chetti	... General labourers	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusavan	... Potters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nayar	... Military and agricultural	...	...	...	...	1115	221	58	...	384	...	335	6
Ottandiakan	... Earth workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Panan	... Sorcerers and exorcists	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	17	12
Padaran	... Mendicants	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	1	1
Panditottan	... Gold-smiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Paravan	... Agricultural labourers and basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pulavan	... Agricultural labourers	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Valan	... Boatmen and fishermen	...	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1
Vannan	... Washermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan	... Barbers and priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	209	46
Velukkattalavan	... Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vellalan	... Agriculturists	...	...	14	...	33	2	5	...	4	...	26	...
Veluttedan	... Washermen	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vettuvan	... Hunters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
MUSALMAN.													
Jonakan	...	13	...	27	...	21	...	138	37	7	...	41	8
Ravuttan	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	42	13	1	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.													
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	7	3	...	...	8	12
European	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	2
Indian Christian	...	...	...	51	...	427	...	520	475	143	...	327	122
JAIN.													
JEW.													
Black Jew	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
White Jew	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.													
Kadan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTLES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)															
49. Instruction		50. Letters and arts and sciences		51. Persons doing principal work on their income		52. Domestic service		53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation		54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses		55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	43	182	...	65	2	9	3	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	33
9	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	28	24	7	...	8	5	...	49
101	...	8	...	46	...	21	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
569	5	112	...	67	...	30	17	...	8	3	...	14	...	...	...
54	4	43	10	7	...	13	81	134	6	2	...	9	7	101	...
12	...	9	...	22	...	85	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
31	3	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	112	17	...	3	89	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	221	2	2	...	...	112	35
1538	81	131	14	21	...	496	182	7975	71	37	...	37	41	1011	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	4	2	36	31	1	40
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	119	42	12	...	...	...	32	11
85	26	20	28	...	...	7	40	38	11	...	...	15	7	4	21
13	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	27	18	7	...	...	...	13	6
21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	34	...	...	1	...	21	13	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	59	...	...	21	95	4	23
3011	346	505	78	217	18	1120	127	1248	136	16	2	2	10	955	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	9	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	12	38	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	48	86	1044	42	9	3	19	29	436	15
23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	14	2	...	18	34	114	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	6	84	25	...	...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	8	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
18	...	36	...	21	...	2	2	99	8	2	...	...	...	5	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	18	14	459	...	...	...	...	4	10	...
62	...	10	...	11	...	87	82	71	1915	33	3	102	21	145	...
7	...	2	...	10	...	31	12	302	456	...	...	...	32	12	...
11	55	20	...	17	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	3	38
1	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
771	312	161	...	...	6	111	763	1795	2005	159	4	160	201	1489	356
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...







---

## TABLE XXII.

---

### INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

- Part I.—Provincial Summary.**  
**Part II.—Distribution by Districts.**  
**Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.**  
**Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.**  
**Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.**  
**Part VI—Details of power employed—**  
    (1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.  
    (2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises.  
    (3) For Electric power supplied from outside.  
**Part VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.**
- 

NOTE.—1. Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power.  
2. Subsidiary statements showing details of women employed as Managers etc. have been appended to Part I and II.



TABLE XXII.  
Industrial Statistics.  
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

xcii

COCHIN STATE.  
**TABLE XXII.**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I.**  
Provincial Summary

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																				
	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff										Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers		
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over	Under 14					
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS USING AND NOT USING MECHANICAL POWER	TOTAL	109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	282	8	3	1,584	93	4,070	1,177	401	252			
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED	TOTAL	44	4,152	634	17	27	24	82	11	169	...	...	998	1	2,640	544	185	88			
1. Flour and rice mill	20—50	1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...			
2. Rice mill	20—50	5	100	49	...	5	...	11	...	9	...	...	4	...	71	49	...	...			
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	TOTAL	4	177	...	3	1	3	3	2	12	...	...	83	...	70	...	...	...			
	20—50	3	124	...	2	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	58	...	47	...	...	...			
	50—100	1	53	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	23	...	...	...			
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	TOTAL	7	843	324	7	...	9	11	...	11	...	...	43	...	631	247	151	77			
	20—50	2	49	11	2	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	7	...	32	7	1	4			
	50—100	2	89	50	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	75	29	16	1			
	100—200	1	68	38	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	29	...	...			
	200—400	1	179	126	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	114	90	53	36			
	400 & over	1	458	119	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	26	...	363	92	61	27			
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	TOTAL	3	174	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	119	...	44	...	...	...			
	20—50	2	61	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	39	...	18	...	...	...			
	100—200	1	110	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	80	...	26	...	...	...			



TABLE XXII.

xciii

Industrial Statistics.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART 1.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																							
	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)		Total number of establishments		Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers							
							Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Fe males						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
6. Oil extracting mill	TOTAL	11	1,466	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	...	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	...					
	20—50	1	34	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...					
	50—100	6	427	21	...	6	1	10	...	24	...	...	112	...	271	21	3	...	...					
	100—200	3	316	1	...	3	...	19	...	15	...	...	42	...	231	1	6	...	...					
	400 & over	1	689	...	1	...	1	1	4	20	...	...	217	...	446	...	...	...	...					
7. Coir mat-factory	20—50	1	38	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...					
8. Fish factory	20—50	1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	25	3	1	...	...					
9. Printing and binding	TOTAL	2	120	...	1	1	...	10	...	8	...	...	79	...	21	...	...	...	...					
	20—50	1	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	...					
	50—100	1	83	...	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	56	...	16	...	...	...	...					
10. Tiles and brick works	TOTAL	3	215	61	...	3	...	6	...	9	...	...	4	...	166	50	27	11	...					
	20—50	1	33	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	18	2	8	5	...					
	100—200	2	182	51	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	2	...	148	48	19	6	...					
11. Tin making	100—200	3	324	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	133	...	163	2	6	...	...					
12. Saw mill	100—200	2	291	...	1	1	2	5	...	9	...	...	99	...	183	...	...	...	...					
13. Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	312	170	...	1	2	1	...	*12	...	...	59	1	227	168	11	...	...					
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED	TOTAL	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	586	92	1,430	633	216	164	...					



TABLE XXII.  
Industrial Statistics.  
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

xciv

COCHIN STATE.  
**TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**  
**PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)**  
IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed										Unskilled labourers			
			Males	Females	Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff				Skilled workmen				Aged 14 and over		Under 14	Females		
					Manager	Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Males			Females	
						Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Males	Females					Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Rubber and coffee plantation	TOTAL	19	1,050	591	15	6	144	17	...	22	4	3	108	31	675	364	128	124
	10-20	4	54	11	2	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	17	1	32	7	3	3
	20-50	3	55	21	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	45	...	46	17	3	4
	50-100	5	209	132	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	25	26	135	91	16	15
	100-200	5	458	193	4	1	134	9	...	6	...	...	26	1	360	136	48	56
2. Coir mats factory	TOTAL	2	274	234	4	...	...	1	...	10	4	3	20	3	112	113	58	46
	10-20	11	198	72	2	9	2	5	2	15	...	...	83	42	59	20	21	10
	20-50	6	128	...	...	8	...	3	...	10	...	...	68	...	25	...	15	...
	50-100	2	33	32	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	20	15	6	10
	100-200	1	37	40	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	15	35	14	5	...	...
3. Printing and binding	TOTAL	5	100	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	63	...	28	...	...	...
	10-20	2	23	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	...	...
	20-50	2	75	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	52	...	16	...	...	...
	50-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tile and brick works.	TOTAL	17	758	102	...	17	...	14	...	32	...	...	162	13	493	84	40	5
	10-20	7	237	45	...	7	...	8	...	11	...	...	73	13	119	30	19	2
	20-50	10	521	57	...	10	...	6	...	21	...	...	89	...	371	54	21	3
	50-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	2	27	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
5. Ginger bleaching factory	TOTAL	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
	10-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tannery	TOTAL	4	219	...	2	2	...	4	...	18	4	...	43	...	119	...	27	...
	10-20	3	87	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	26	...	40	...	10	...
	20-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	1	132	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	17	...	79	...	17	...
7. Carpentry	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE XXII.

XCV

## Industrial Statistics.

## Part 1.—Provincial Summary.

COCHIN STATE.		IMPERIAL SERIES.																	
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																	
PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)		Classification of persons employed																	
Description of Establishments	(Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed)	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14		
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8. Motor car repairing	20—50	1	30	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	
9. Paddy husking	20—50	1	28	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	
10. Arrack distillery	20—50	1	42	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	
11. Lace embroidery	TOTAL	2	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	
	20—50	1	1	43	1	...	...	* 4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	9	
	100—200	1	1	163	...	* 1	* 2	* 7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	16	
12. Cottonweaving and metal works	50—100	1	88	2	...	1	...	* 11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—Those that are marked \* contain, both males and females, whose details are given in the subsidiary statement. The rest are all males.



TABLE XXII.

xcvi

Industrial statistics.

Part I.—Provincial summary.  
Subsidiary statement showing  
the details of the women employed.

COCHIN STATE.		SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART I.—Provincial Summary.														IMPERIAL SERIES.									
		SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.																							
		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																							
Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical staff	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management.)	Number of establishments			Total of management and supervising and clerical staff			Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff.						Clerical Staff					
		Males		Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians					
		Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED																									
1. Cotton weaving ...	400 & over	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	11	1			
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED																									
1. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	200—100	2	80	69	...	4	4	...	...	...	134	65	69	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...			
2. Lace embroidery ...	20—50	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. Cotton weaving and metal works ...	100—200	1	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...			
	50—100	1	12	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	2	2	...			
Total (B) ...		5	94	85		5	5	...	2	1	1	136	65	71	23	10	13	...	...	13	13	...			
Total (A & B) ...		6	109	86		5	5	...	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	13	...	...	25	24	1			







Industrial Statistics.  
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

**TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**  
**PART II.—Distribution by Taluks—(cont.)**

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																				Remarks				
			Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff										Skilled workmen					Unskilled labourers							
					Managers			Supervising and Technical Staff			Clerical Staff				Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians			Aged 14 and over		under 14	
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20								
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	Mukundapuram Taluk	11	1,049	142	10	1	12	15	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
3. Tiles and brick works	Trichur Taluk Total	6	263	53	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
1. Rice mill	"	30	1,580	649	5	27	4	64	...	68	4	3	426	20	883	528	117	80	...	2							
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	"	1	85	44	...	4	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
3. Printing and binding	"	2	227	139	3	1	...	8	...	11	4	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
4. Tiles and brick work	"	4	86	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
5. Saw mill	"	12	578	81	...	12	...	9	...	22	...	...	130	13	365	65	40	6	...	...							
6. Cotton weaving	"	1	110	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
7. Tannery	"	1	312	170	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	...	59	1	927	168	11	...	...	...							
8. Carpentry	"	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...							
9. Arrack distillery	"	1	33	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...							
10. Lace embroidery	"	1	42	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
11. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	2	206	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	...	...							
1. Tiles and brick works	Talapilly Taluk	1	88	2	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
	"	1	24	8	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	8	...	...	...	...							
	Chittur Taluk Total	15	69	357	9	6	141	8	...	9	...	...	86	31	437	207	62	51	...	7							
1. Rice mill	"	1	15	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...							
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	"	13	567	231	9	4	141	5	...	5	...	...	77	31	344	186	50	49	...	7							
3. Tiles and brick works	"	1	108	18	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	84	16	12	2	...	...							

NOTE.—The number of seasonal establishments in each group working for a few months in the year have been shown in the column 'Remarks'.



**Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.**  
**Subsidiary Statement showing details of the women employed.**

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

**SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.**

COCHIN STATE.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.

Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff	Taluk	Total number of establishments	Total of Management and Supervising Clerical Staff		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																		
			Males	Females	Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff						
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	Trichur Taluk	4	29	17	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	23	10	13	..	...	...	15	14	1
(A) 1. Cotton weaving	"	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	11	1
2. Lace embroidery	"	2	2	14	1	1	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	..
3. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	1	12	2	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	11	9	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
(B) 1. Rubber and coffee plantation	Chittur Taluk	2	80	69	4	4	...	...	...	...	134	65	69	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
Total (A & B)		6	109	80	5	3	...	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	13	...	...	...	...	25	24	1



TABLE XXII.

c

## Industrial Statistics.

Part III—Industrial Establishments  
classified according to the class  
of Owners and Managers.

COCHIN STATE		PART III. Land and movable abutments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.																IMPERIAL SERIES.		
TABLE XXII. (cont.)		OWNERS AND MANAGERS																		
DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of establishments	Private persons who are										NUMBER MANAGED BY								
		European and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Mixed Hindu-Muslim	Christians	Others	European and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Mixed Hindu-Muslim	Christians	Others									
1. Flax and wool	1																			
2. Rice mill	1																			
3. Iron casting and packing	1																			
4. Rubber and other	26																			
5. Steam and other	1																			
6. (Navigation Co.)	1																			
7. Oil extraction mill	1																			
8. Coal mines to 100	1																			
9. Fish factory	1																			
10. Printing and bookbinding	1																			
11. Tiles and brick works	29																			
12. Tin making	1																			
13. Saw mill	2																			
14. Cotton weavers	1																			
15. Ginger bleaching	1																			
16. Tannery	1																			
17. Carpentry	1																			
18. Motor car repairing	1																			
19. Paddy husking	1																			
20. Arrack distillery	1																			
21. Lace embroidery	2																			
22. Cotton weaving and metal works	1																			
Total	109	6	18	10	3	16	20	9	26	1	38	27	10	32	1	2				

\* Three of these are owned by Hindu and Christians jointly.



ci

**Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.**

COCHIN STATE.		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.										IMPERIAL SERIES.							
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)		PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.																	
Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE								BORN						
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musulmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Ceylon State Districts	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kathia-war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>1. RICE MILL.</b>																			
Engine driver	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2. IRON CASTING AND MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES.</b>																			
Engine driver	83	...	...	...	25	2	56	...	...	...	64	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	9	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coolman	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	10	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighter	8	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	14	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulder	24	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawer	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>3. REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION.</b>																			
Manager	151	31	4	3	136	15	38	...	...	...	57	60	63	...	...	...	5	4	...
Clerk	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	19	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	17	...	...	...	9	1	11	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawer	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apothecary	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planter	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contractor	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE XXII.

cii

## Industrial Statistics.

**Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.**

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)  
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Description of Establishment and occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE				BORN										
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Other	In the Cochin State	In Canton Districts	In Other Districts	Kutch	Kathia- war	England Scotland Portugal				
	Males	Females	Males	Females											16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Steam Navigation Co.	36	...	...	...	29	7	2	...	...	12	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	31	...	...	86	6	...	...	...	...	27	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 STEAM AND MOTOR BOATS (NAVIGATION CO.)	119	...	...	...	53	17	69	...	...	111	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief engineer	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other crewman	15	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	...	...	8	4	25	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. OIL EXTRACTING MILLS	371	...	...	...	152	10	227	...	...	274	63	19	...	...	4	5	...	...	...
Manager	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief engineer	20	...	...	...	22	1	1	...	...	31	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54	...	...	...	19	...	32	...	...	36	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33	...	...	...	10	...	23	...	...	21	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

ciii

Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place  
of Skilled Workmen classified according  
to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.																				IMPERIAL SERIES.																			
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation. (cont.)																				INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																			
Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN						CASTE OR RACE						BORN																										
	Adult		Children under 11				Hindus	Musul- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Con- tiguous Districts	In other Districts	In other Provinces																							
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Kutch war	Armenia										England and Scotland	Portugal																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																				
Cleaner	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Lighter	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Servant	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Carpenter	15	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Smith	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Ornament	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Time keeper	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Tailor	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Stocker	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Bundler	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Trainer	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Furrier	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Belloyer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Chemist	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Mason	13	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Watchman	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Firewood man	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Engineer	17	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Electrician	27	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Cooper	9	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Cheque operator	11	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Cooly	101	...	...	...	20	...	78	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
6. COCHIN STATE.	63	...	...	...	44	...	9	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
1000.	12	...	...	...	7	...	72	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Carpenter	10	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Builder	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Time keeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Stacker	6	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Bundler	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Watchman	5	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Cooper	20	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				







TABLE XXII.

CV

## Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen as reported according to their Industry and Occupation

COCHIN STATE.		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.										IMPERIAL SERIES.							
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)																			
Description of Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN			CASTE OR RACE							BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	In other Provinces						
	Males	Females											Kutch	Kashmir	England	Scotland	Portugal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tile making	28	3			15		13				51								
Stamping tiles	27				1		26				17								
Rolling roller	17				12		5				10								
Squizing the mud	10				1		6				7								
Kiln work	7				5		2												
10. TIN MAKING	133				53	1	79				121	7	5						
Engine driver	3				3						1	1							
Fitter	11				6		8				11	1	2						
Foreman	4						1				3		1						
Cleaner	4						1				4								
Serang	1										1								
Carpenter	2				2						2								
Smith	5				3						5								
Painter	2				1		1				1	1							
Oilman	1				1						1								
Tinker	73				29	1	13				69	4							
Mason	6				1		5				5		1						
Cooper	2						2				2								
Machine man	16				6		10				16								
11. SAW MILL	93				37	2	54				92	1							
Manager	2				1		1				2								
Clerk	3				1		2				3								
Engine driver	15						15				15								
Fitter	6				1		5				6								
Foreman	6				1		4				6								
Carpenter	21				9		12				21								
Smith	7				5		2				7								
Sawer	24				14	1	9				24								
Saw sharpener	5				4		1				5								



## Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.		INDUSTRIAL STATISTI										IMPERIAL SERIES.									
PART IV. Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)		NUMBER OF WORKMEN										BORN									
Description of Establishments and Occupations	1	Adult		Children under 15		CASTE OR RACE						In the Provinces									
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Hindus	Musal- mans	Chik- kians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Caste Districts	In Confi- gious Districts	In Other Districts	Kutch war	Kathia- war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Shofter Engineer	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. COTTON WEAVING	59	1	...	...	...	40	3	17	...	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smith	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mason	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marker	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rattan works	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Weaving	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. TANNERY	14	2	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Watchman	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leather tanning	12	2	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. CARPENTRY	47	...	...	...	...	18	...	29	...	...	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clerk	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenter	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smith	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Painter	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cooly	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. MOTOR CAR RE- PAIRING	23	...	...	...	...	10	4	3	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fitter	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foreman	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cooly	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. PADDY HUSKING	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cooly	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

cvii

Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place  
of Skilled Workmen classified according  
to their Industry and Occupation.

**TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**  
**PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)**

GOCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN			CASTE OR RACE								BORN								
	Adult			Children under 14			Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Confi- guous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces				
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Kutch										Kash- mir	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
17. ARRACK DISTIL- LERY	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Filter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bottling	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. LACE EMBROID- ERY	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Needle work	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Music	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drawing	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
19. COTTON WEAV- ING AND METAL WORKS	44	...	...	...	45	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	68	7	1	...	...	...	...	
Carpenter	8	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smith	10	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sawyer	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mason	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Lacquers work	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rattan work	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Weaving	20	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	1,547	86	45	10	738	69	878	...	1	2	1	2	1,338	217	108	4	5	7	7	1



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

eviii

Part V. — Caste or Race and Birth place  
of Unskilled Labourers classified ac-  
cording to the Industry in which  
they are working.

COCHIN STATE.  
**TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**  
IMPERIAL SERIES  
**PART V. Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.**

Description of ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE						BORN							
	Adults.		Children under 15		Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces.					
	Males	Females	Males	Females									England	Ireland	France	Australia	Tasmania	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Flour and rice mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	30	49	...	...	86	3	31	...	...	...	98	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manu- facture of packing cases	70	...	...	...	25	8	37	...	...	...	49	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plan- tation	1 306	611	259	201	1,561	233	583	...	...	...	1,515	372	185	1	1	1	1	1
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Company)	41	...	...	...	35	3	5	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	977	22	9	...	161	19	198	...	...	...	877	105	26	...	...	...	...	...
7. Coal mats factory	91	23	21	10	35	6	104	...	...	...	121	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	25	3	1	...	6	1	22	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	49	...	...	...	17	2	30	...	...	...	46	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	659	134	67	16	559	19	298	...	...	...	825	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tin making	153	...	6	...	58	7	106	...	...	...	148	19	4	...	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	183	...	...	...	41	3	136	...	...	...	179	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton wetting	227	168	11	...	254	8	141	...	...	...	105	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching	22	...	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Carpentry	119	...	27	...	22	...	121	...	...	...	132	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paddy husking	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Arrack distillery	28	2	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Lace embroidery	...	163	...	25	41	...	117	...	...	...	169	15	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4 070	1 177	401	252	3 244	343	2 313	...	...	...	4 715	659	521	1	1	1	1	1



TABLE XXV.  
Industrial Statistics.  
Part VI.—Details of Powers  
employed.

CIX

COCHIN STATE.  
**TABLE XXII.** —(cont.)  
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.  
PART VI—Details of Powers employed.  
(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Water and Gas.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE POWER			
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	32	11	...	1	38	13	...	2	2,593	289½	...	66
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	1	5	...	1	1	5	...	2	13	90	...	65
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	32	19	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	2	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	55	11	...	...
11. Tin making	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	173½	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	130	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...

NOTE.—Part VI (2) and (8) have not been prepared as there are no establishments using electric power.



QX

COCHIN STATE.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

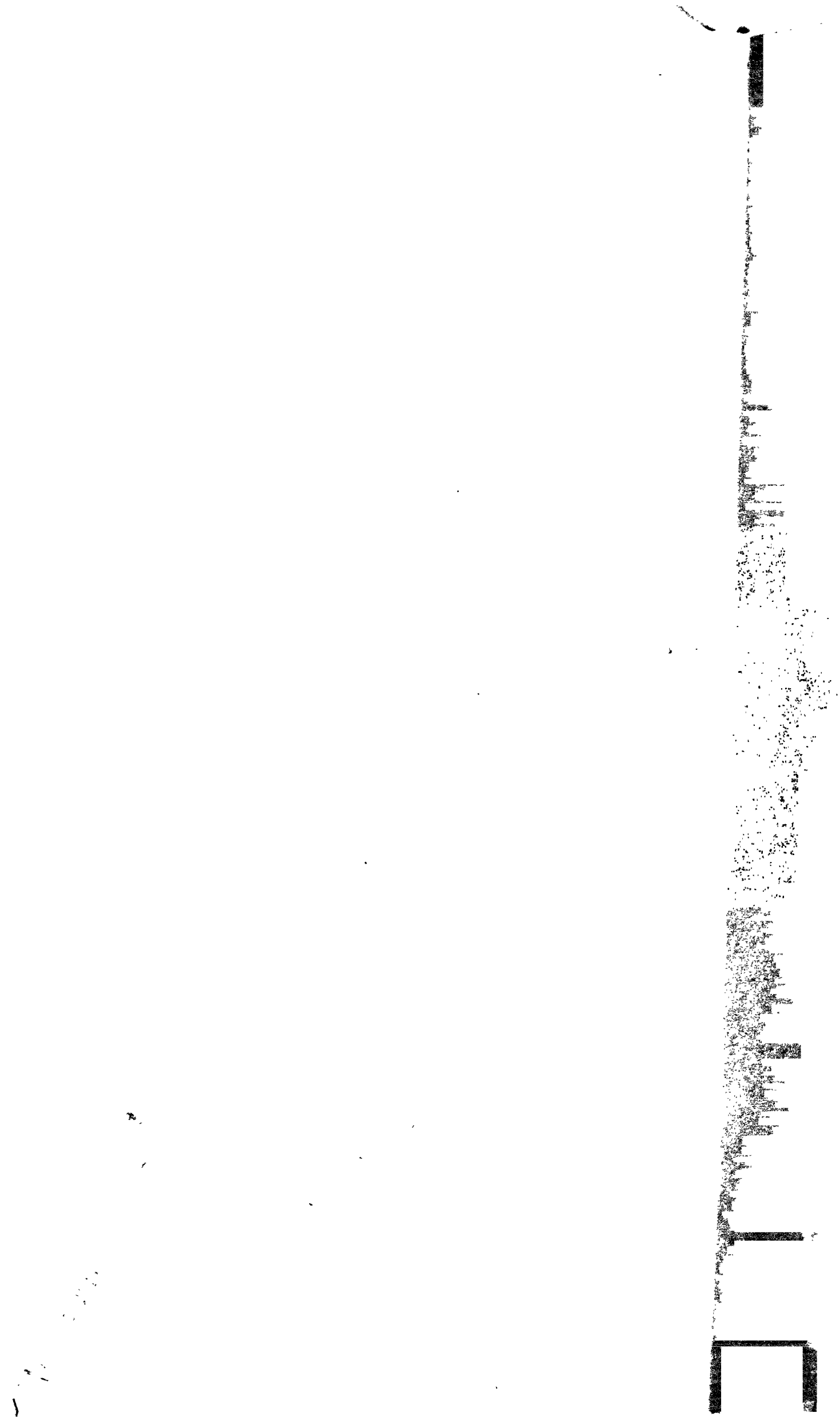
IMPERIAL SERIES.

District	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS
	No. of looms at work	No. of looms at work	No. of looms at work	No. of looms at work
	Worked by power	Worked by hand With fly shuttle	Worked by hand Without fly shuttle	Number of establishments
	Worked by power	Worked by hand With fly shuttle	Worked by hand Without fly shuttle	Number of looms at work
1	8	1	5	11
Cochin State	607	701	1,308	13











*"A book that is shut is but a block"*

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
Department of Archaeology  
NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book  
clean and moving.